

LAMPIRAN A

PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Basis : 1 hari

Waktu operasi = 330 hari/tahun

= 24 jam/hari

1 hari = 3 batch

1 batch = 8 jam

Kapasitas margarin = 20 ton/hari

$$= \frac{20 \text{ ton}}{\text{hari}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hari}}{3 \text{ batch}} \times \frac{1 \text{ batch}}{8 \text{ jam}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{\text{ton}}$$

$$= 833,3333 \text{ kg/jam}$$

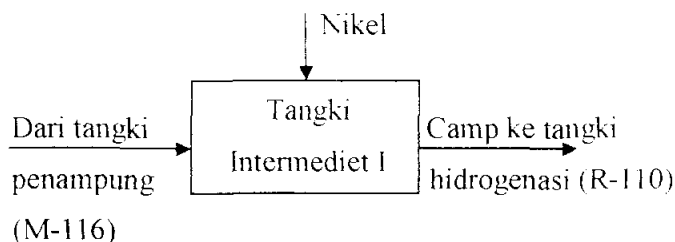
Jadi kapasitas margarine/batch = $833,3333 \text{ kg/jam} \times 8 \text{ jam} = 6666,6667 \text{ kg/batch}$

Komposisi minyak kedelai:

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Trigliserida | = 99,605 % | [7. vol 2, p 499] |
| | - Palmitat | = 11 % | |
| | - Stearat | = 4 % | |
| | - Oleat | = 24 % | |
| | - Linoleat | = 54 % | |
| | - Linolenat | = 7 % | |
| 2 | Phosphat | = 0,045 % | |
| 3 | Unsaponifiable | = 0,3 % | |
| 4 | FFA | = 0,05 % | |

Bahan baku minyak kedelai = 5493,1487 kg/batch

1. Tangki intermediet I (M-114)



➤ **Bahan masuk:**

a) Dari tangki penampung (F-116)

Minyak kedelai masuk = 5493,1487 kg batch

Trigliserida = $0,99605 \times 5493,1487 = 5471,4508$ kg/batchPalmitat = $0,11 \times 5471,4508 = 601,8596$ kg/batchStearat = $0,04 \times 5471,4508 = 218,8580$ kg/batchOleat = $0,24 \times 5471,4508 = 1313,1482$ kg/batchLinoleat = $0,54 \times 5471,4508 = 2954,5834$ kg/batchLinolenat = $0,07 \times 5471,4508 = 383,0016$ kg/batchPhosphat = $0,045 \times 5493,1487 = 2,4719$ kg/batchUnsapon = $0,3 \times 5493,1487 = 16,4794$ kg/batchFFA = $0,05 \times 5493,1487 = 2,7466$ kg/batch

Total = 5493,1487 kg/batch

b) Tangki Nikel (F-119)

Kebutuhan nikel = 0.01% dari berat lemak takjenuh

$$= \frac{0.01}{100} \times (1313,1482 + 2954,5834 + 383,0016)$$

$$= 0,4651 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Total bahan masuk = $(5493,1487 + 0,4651) = 5493,6138$ kg/batch➤ **Bahan keluar:**

Trigliserida

Palmitat = 601,8596 kg/batch

Stearat = 218,8580 kg/batch

Oleat = 1313,1482 kg/batch

Linoleat = 2954,5834 kg/batch

Linolenat = 383,0016 kg/batch

Phosphat = 2,4719 kg/batch

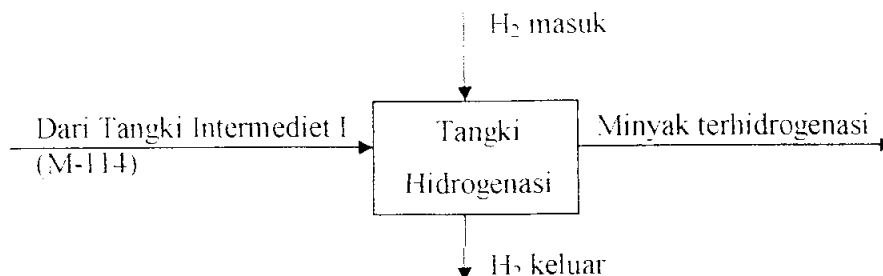
Unsaponifiable = 16,4794 kg/batch

FFA = 2,7466 kg/batch

Nikel = 0,4651 kg/batch

Total = 5493,6138 kg/batch

2. Tangki Hidrogenasi (R-110)



➤ Bahan masuk

a) Dari tangki intermediet I (M-114)

Trigliserida

Palmitat = 601,8596 kg/batch

Stearat = 218,8580 kg/batch

Oleat = 1313,1482 kg/batch

Linoleat = 2954,5834 kg/batch

Linolenat = 383,0016 kg/batch

Phosphat = 2,4719 kg/batch

Unsaponifiable = 16,4794 kg/batch

FFA = 2,7466 kg/batch

Nikel = 0,4651 kg/batch

Total = 5493,6138 kg/batch

b) Kebutuhan H₂ masuk :

Excess 20%

Kebutuhan H₂:
$$\text{Trioleat} = 1,2 \times 4,4493 = 5,3392 \text{ kmol/batch} \times 2.0159 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ = 10,7635 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Trilinoeat} = 1,2 \times 20,1609 = 24,1931 \text{ kmol/batch} \times 2.0159 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ = 48,7719 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Trilinolenat} = 1,2 \times 3,9471 = 4,7365 \text{ kmol/batch} \times 2.0159 \text{ kg/mol} \\ = 9,5486 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Total} = 69,0839 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Total bahan masuk} = (5493,6138 + 69,0839) = 5562,6978 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Reaksi dianggap 100 % (reaksi berjalan sempurna)

Dalam soybean oil trigliserida terdiri atas palmitat, stearat,oleat, linoleat dan linolenat. Palmitat dan stearat adalah lemak padat dimana penyusunnya adalah minyak jenuh yang tidak perlu dihidrogenasi sedangkan oleat, linoleat dan linolenat adalah lemak cair, dimana penyusunnya adalah minyak tak jenuh yang mempunyai ikatan rangkap. Dianggap oleat, linoleat dan linolenat mempunyai alkil yang sama yaitu asam oleat, asam linoleat dan asam linolenat.

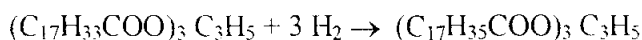
$$\text{Oleat} = \frac{1313,1482 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{885,4 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kgmol}}} = 1,4831 \frac{\text{kgmol}}{\text{batch}}$$

$$\text{Linoleat} = \frac{2954,5834 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{879,3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kgmol}}} = 3,3602 \frac{\text{kgmol}}{\text{batch}}$$

$$\text{Linolenat} = \frac{383,0016 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{873,3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kgmol}}} = 0,4386 \frac{\text{kgmol}}{\text{batch}}$$

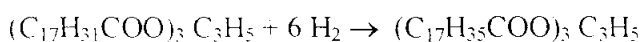
Reaksi hidrogenasi yang terjadi:

1 Reaksi hidrogenasi Oleat



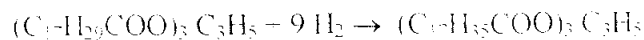
mula-mula:	1,4831	5,3392	-
Bereaksi:	<u>1,4831</u>	<u>4,4493</u>	<u>1,4831</u>
Sisa:	0	0,8899	1,4831

2 Reaksi hidrogenasi linoleat



mula-mula:	3,3602	24,1931	-
Bereaksi:	<u>3,3602</u>	<u>20,1609</u>	<u>3,3602</u>
Sisa:	0	4,0322	3,3602

3 Reaksi hidrogenasi linolenat



mula-mula:	0,4386	0,5921	-
Bereaksi:	<u>0,4386</u>	<u>0,4934</u>	<u>0,4386</u>
Sisa:	0	0,7894	0,4386

➤ **Bahan keluar**

a) Minyak terhidrogenasi

$$\text{Hydrogenated oil } (C_{17}H_{35}COO)_3 C_3H_5 = 1,4831 \text{ kgmol/batch} \times 891,51 \text{ kg/kgmol} \\ = 1322,2080 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Hydrogenated oil } (C_{17}H_{35}COO)_3 C_3H_5 = 3,3602 \text{ kgmol/batch} \times 891,51 \text{ kg/kgmol} \\ = 2995,6064 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Hydrogenated oil } (C_{17}H_{35}COO)_3 C_3H_5 = 0,4386 \text{ kgmol/batch} \times 891,51 \text{ kg/kgmol} \\ = 390,48888 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Palmitat} = 601,8596 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Stearat} = 218,8580 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Phosphat} = 2,4719 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Unsaponifiable} = 16,4794 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{FFA} = 2,7466 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Nikel} = \underline{0,4651} \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Total} = 5551,1838 \text{ kg/batch}$$

b) H₂ sisa

$$\text{Reaksi 1} = 0,8899 \text{ kmol/batch} \times 2,0159 \text{ kg/kmol} = 1,7939 \text{ kg/batch}$$

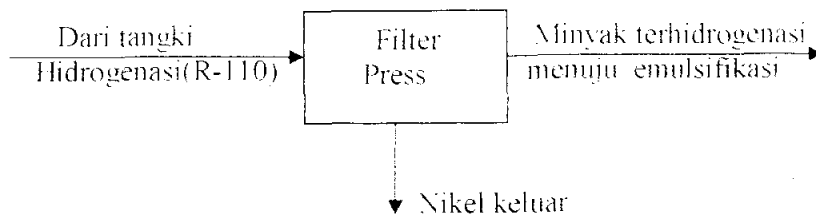
$$\text{Reaksi 2} = 4,0322 \text{ kmol/batch} \times 2,0159 \text{ kg/kmol} = 8,1286 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Reaksi 3} = 0,7894 \text{ kmol/batch} \times 2,0159 \text{ kg/kmol} = \underline{1,5914} \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Total H}_2 \text{ sisa} = 11,5140 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Total bahan keluar} = (5551,1838 + 11,5140) = 5562,6978 \text{ kg/batch}$$

3. Tangki Filter Press (H-119)



➤ Bahan masuk

Dari tangki hidrogenasi (R-110)

Hydrogenated oil	= 1322,2080 kg/batch
Hydrogenated oil	= 2995,6064 kg/batch
Hydrogenated oil	= 390,9873 kg/batch
Palmitat	= 601,8596 kg/batch
Stearat	= 218,8580 kg/batch
Phosphat	= 2,4719 kg/batch
Unsaponifiable	= 16,4794 kg/batch
FFA	= 2,7466 kg/batch
Nikel	= <u>0,4651</u> kg/batch
Total	= 5551,6823 kg/batch

➤ Bahan keluar

a) Minyak yang meninggalkan filter press

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Filter oil} &= 601,8596 + 218,8580 + 1322,2080 + 2995,6064 + 390,9873 \\ &= 5529,4676 \text{ kg/batch}\end{aligned}$$

Hydrogenated oil	= $0,240 \times 5529,4676 = 1327,0722$ kg/batch
Hydrogenated oil	= $0,54 \times 5529,4676 = 2985,9125$ kg/batch
Hydrogenated oil	= $0,07 \times 5529,4676 = 387,0627$ kg/batch
Palmitin	= $0,11 \times 5529,4676 = 608,2414$ kg/batch
Stearat	= $0,04 \times 5529,4676 = 221,1787$ kg/batch
Phosphat	= 2,4719 kg/batch
Unsaponifiable	= 16,4794 kg/batch
FFA	= <u>2,7466</u> kg/batch
Total	= 5551,1656 kg/batch

b) Katalis Ni sebagai waste

Oil retention adalah 10 % dari cake yang di hasilkan

Cake yang di hasilkan adalah = Ni dan minyak terikut

$$\frac{\text{Minyak terikut}}{\text{Minyak terikut} + \text{Ni}} = 10 \%$$

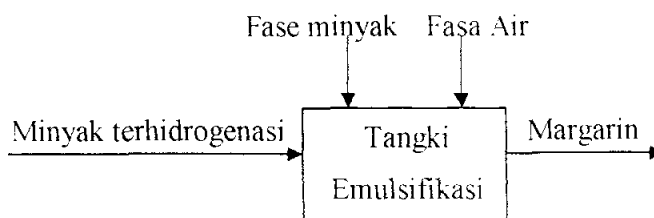
$$\frac{\text{Minyak terikut}}{\text{Minyak terikut} + 0.0850} = 0.1$$

$$\text{Minyak terikut} = 0.5167 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Cake} = 0.4650 + 0.0517 = 0.5167 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Total bahan keluar} = (5551.1656 - 0.5167) = 5551.6823 \text{ kg/batch}$$

4. Tangki Emulsifikasi(M-120)



➤ Bahan masuk

a) Minyak terhidrogenasi

Hydrogenated oil	=	1327,0722 kg/batch
Hydrogenated oil	=	2985,9125 kg/batch
Hydrogenated oil	=	387,0627 kg/batch
Palmitin	=	608,2414 kg/batch
Stearat	=	221,1787 kg/batch
Phosphat	=	2,4719 kg/batch
Unsaponifiable	=	16,4794 kg/batch
FFA	=	<u>2,7466 kg/batch</u>
Total	=	5551,1656 kg/batch

b) Tangki bumbu fasa minyak (F-124)

Terdiri dari: Lecithine	= 0,5 %	[5, A.23, hal 733]
Warna (b-karoten)	= 0,59 %	[9]
Vitamin A	= 0,05 %	[9]
Vitamin D	= 0,05 %	[9]

Bumbu fase minyak yang ditambahkan pada masing-masing komponen merupakan % terhadap berat margarin.

Massa margarin = 6666,6667 kg/jam

Lechitine = $0,5 \% \times 6666,6667 = 33,3333 \text{ kg/batch}$

Warna (b-karoten) = $0,59 \% \times 6666,6667 = 39,3333 \text{ kg/batch}$

Vitamin A = $0,05 \% \times 6666,6667 = 3,3333 \text{ kg/batch}$

Vitamin D = $0,05 \% \times 6666,6667 = \underline{3,3333 \text{ kg/batch}}$

Total fase minyak = 79,3333 kg/batch

c) Tangki bumbu fasa air(F-123)

Terdiri dari: Garam = 2,0 % [10]

Skim milk = 1,49 % [11]

Air = 12 % [1, hal 342]

Na Benzoat = 0,1 % [10]

Bumbu fase air yang ditambahkan pada masing-masing komponen merupakan % terhadap berat margarin

Berat margarin = 6666,6667 kg/jam

Garam = $2,0 \% \times 6666,6667 = 133,3333 \text{ kg/batch}$

Skim milk = $1,45 \% \times 6666,6667 = 96,6667 \text{ kg/batch}$

Air = $12 \% \times 6666,6667 = 800,00 \text{ kg/batch}$

Na Benzoat = $0,1 \% \times 6666,6667 = \underline{6,6667 \text{ kg/batch}}$

Total fase air = 1036,6667 kg/batch

Total bahan masuk = bahan masuk + bumbu fase minyak + bumbu fase air

= $5551,1656 + 79,3333 + 1036,6667$

= 6667,1656 kg/batch

➤ **Bahan keluar**

d) Minyak keluar dari tangki emulsifikasi

Hydrogenated oil = 1327,0722 kg/batch

Hydrogenated oil = 2985,9125 kg/batch

Hydrogenated oil = 387,0627 kg/batch

Palmitin = 608,2414 kg/batch

Stearat = 221,1787 kg/batch

Phosphat = 2,4719 kg/batch

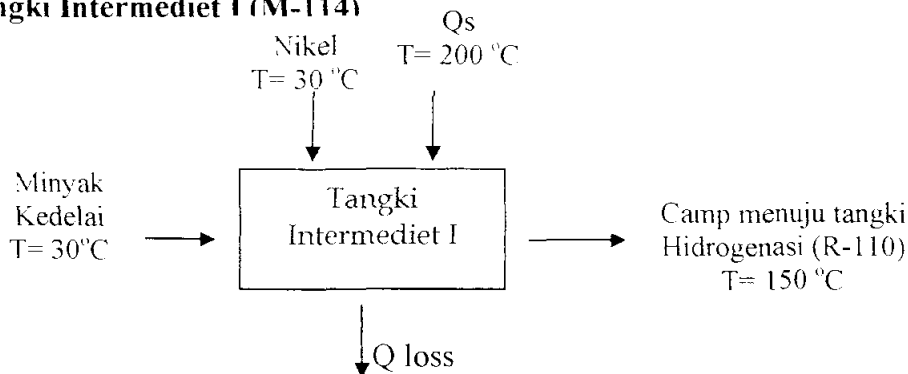
Unsaponifiable	=	16,4794 kg/batch
FFA	=	2,7466 kg/batch
Lecithine	=	33,3333 kg/batch
Beta karoten	=	39,3333 kg/batch
Vitamin A	=	3,3333 kg/batch
Vitamin D	=	3,3333 kg/batch
Garam	=	133,3333 kg/batch
Skim milk	=	96,6667 kg/batch
Air	=	6,6667 kg/batch
Natrium Benzoat	=	<u>6,6667 kg/batch</u>
Total	=	6667,1656 kg/batch

LAMPIRAN B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C} = 298^{\circ}\text{K}$$

Perhitungan neraca panas untuk masing – masing alat :

1. **Tangki Intermediet I (M-114)**

$$C_p \text{ minyak kedelai } (30^{\circ}\text{C}) = 0,464 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{C}} \quad [7, \text{p. 201}]$$

$$C_p \text{ minyak kedelai } (170^{\circ}\text{C}) = 0,556 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{C}} \quad [7, \text{p. 201}]$$

$$C_p \text{ nikel} \quad [11, \text{table 4-2, P 30 – 82}]$$

$$C_p = 25,667 + \left[\left(\frac{-1,3406E-2}{2} \right) \times (T_1 - T_2) \right] - \left[\left(\frac{4,7730E-5}{3} \right) \times (T_1^2 + (T_1 \times T_2) + T_2^2) \right]$$

$$C_p \text{ nikel } (30^{\circ}\text{C}) = 25,951 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}^{\circ}\text{K}} : 58,693 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} = 0,4421 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}}$$

$$= 0,4421 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}} \times 0,239 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{J}} = 0,1057 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}}$$

$$C_p \text{ nikel } (150^{\circ}\text{C}) = 27,104 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}^{\circ}\text{K}} : 58,693 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} = 0,4658 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}}$$

$$= 0,4618 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}} \times 0,239 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{J}} = 0,1104 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}}$$

Keterangan:

Trigliserida → ΔH_1 : Palmitat

ΔH_2 : Stearat

ΔH_3 : Oleat

ΔH_4 : Linoleat

ΔH_5 : Linolenat

ΔH_6 : Phosphat

ΔH_7 : Unsaponifiable

ΔH_8 : FFA

ΔH_9 : Nikel

➤ Entalpi masuk

Suhu masuk = 30 °C = 303 K

1. Dari tangki penampung (F-116)

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 601,8596 \text{ kg} \times 0,464 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)\text{C} = 1396,3142 \text{ kcal} \\ \Delta H_2 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 218,8580 \text{ kg} \times 0,464 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)\text{C} = 507,7506 \text{ kcal} \\ \Delta H_3 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1313,1482 \text{ kg} \times 0,464 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)\text{C} = 3046,5038 \text{ kcal} \\ \Delta H_4 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2954,5834 \text{ kg} \times 0,464 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)\text{C} = 6854,6336 \text{ kcal} \\ \Delta H_5 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 383,0016 \text{ kg} \times 0,464 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)\text{C} = 888,5636 \text{ kcal} \\ \Delta H_6 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2,4719 \text{ kg} \times 0,464 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)\text{C} = 5,7348 \text{ kcal} \\ \Delta H_7 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 16,4794 \text{ kg} \times 0,464 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)\text{C} = 38,2323 \text{ kcal} \\ \Delta H_8 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2,7466 \text{ kg} \times 0,464 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)\text{C} = 6,3721 \text{ kcal}\end{aligned}$$

2. Dari tangki nikel (F-119)

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_9 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 25,951 \text{ kg} \times 0,1057 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (303-298) \text{ K} = 1,7087 \text{ kcal}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total entalpi masuk} &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_9 \\ &= 12745,8138 \text{ kcal}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Entalpi keluar

Suhu keluar = 150 °C = 423 °K

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 601,8596 \text{ kg} \times 0,541 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (150-25)\text{C} = 40700,7546 \text{ kcal}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 218,8580 \text{ kg} \times 0,541 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (150-25)^\circ\text{C} = 14800,2744 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1313,1482 \text{ kg} \times 0,541 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (150-25)^\circ\text{C} = 88801,6464 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$2594,5834 \text{ kg} \times 0,541 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (150-25)^\circ\text{C} = 199803,7044 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 383,0016 \text{ kg} \times 0,541 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (150-25)^\circ\text{C} = 25900,4802 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_6 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,4719 \text{ kg} \times 0,541 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (150-25)^\circ\text{C} = 167,1634 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_7 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 16,4794 \text{ kg} \times 0,541 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (150-25)^\circ\text{C} = 1114,4225 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_8 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,7466 \text{ kg} \times 0,541 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (150-25)^\circ\text{C} = 185,7371 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_9 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,4651 \text{ kg} \times 0,1104 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (423-298)^\circ\text{K} = 6,4158 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\text{Total entalpi keluar} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_9$$

$$= 371480,5989 \text{ kcal}$$

Asumsi: Q loss = 10% dari Q steam

Entalpi masuk + Q steam = Entalpi keluar + Q loss

$$Q \text{ steam} = (\text{entalpi keluar} - \text{entalpi masuk}) / 0,9$$

$$= (371480,5989 - 12745,8138) / 0,9$$

$$= 398594,2056 \text{ kcal}$$

$$Q \text{ loss} = 10\% \times 398594,2056$$

$$= 39859,4206 \text{ kcal}$$

T steam masuk = 200 °C pada tekanan 1553,8 kpa

$$\text{Pada } T = 200^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow H_v = 667,1444 \text{ kcal/kg} \quad [15, \text{table A.2-9}]$$

$$H_l = 203,6042 \text{ kcal/kg}$$

$$\lambda = 667,1444 - 203,6042 = 463,5402 \text{ kcal/kg}$$

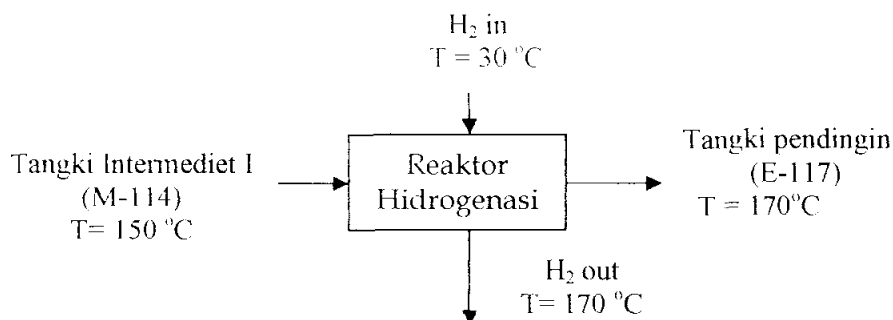
$$Q \text{ steam} = \text{massa steam} \times \lambda$$

$$\text{massa steam} = \frac{398594,2056 \text{ kcal}}{463,5402 \text{ kcal/kg}} = 859,8914 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca panas masuk dan keluar pada tangki intermediet I ditunjukkan seperti tabel dibawah ini :

Masuk	Kkal/batch	Keluar	Kkal batch
Total panas masuk	12745,8138	Total panas keluar	371480,5989
Q steam	398594,2056	Q loss	39859,4206
Total =	411340,0194	Total	411340,0194

2. TANGKI HIDROGENASI (R-110)



Cp gas H₂

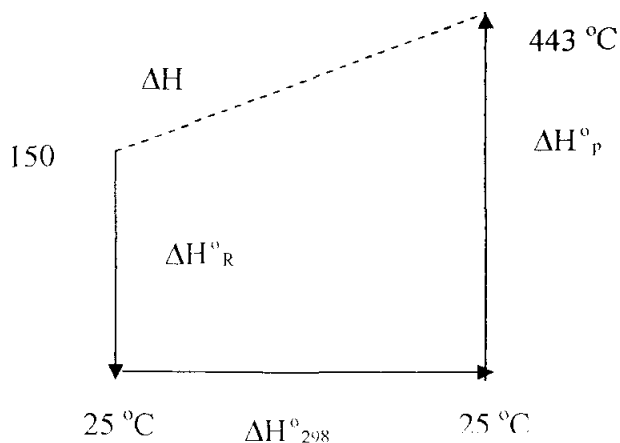
[11, table 2-2, hal 52]

$$Cp = 25,399 + \left[\left(\frac{2,0178E-2}{2} \right) \times (T_1 - T_2) \right] - \left[\left(\frac{-3,8549E-5}{3} \right) \times (T_1^2 + (T_1 * T_2) + T_2^2) \right] \\ + \left[\left(\frac{3,1880E-8}{4} \right) \times (T_1 + T_2) \times (T_1^2 + T_2^2) \right] + \left[\left(\frac{-8,7585E-12}{5} \right) \times [T_1 + T_2 \times (T_1^2 + T_2^2)] \right]$$

$$Cp \text{ gas H}_2 \text{ (30}^\circ\text{C)} = 28,8474 \frac{J}{mol.^{\circ}K} : 2,01594 \frac{kg}{kmol} = 14,3097 \frac{J}{kg.^{\circ}K} \\ = 14,3097 \frac{J}{kg.^{\circ}K} \times 0,239 \frac{KKal}{J} = 3,4200 \frac{KKal}{kg.^{\circ}K}$$

$$Cp \text{ gas H}_2 \text{ (170}^\circ\text{C)} = 29,2000 \frac{J}{mol.^{\circ}K} : 2,01594 \frac{kg}{kmol} = 14,4845 \frac{J}{kg.^{\circ}K} \\ = 14,4845 \frac{J}{kg.^{\circ}K} \times 0,239 \frac{KKal}{J} = 3,4618 \frac{KKal}{kg.^{\circ}K}$$

$$Cp \text{ hydrogenated oil (170}^\circ\text{C)} = 0,8167 \frac{kcal}{kg.^{\circ}C} \quad [8, \text{ volume 2 th ed; p. 199}]$$



Keterangan:

Trigliserida \longrightarrow ΔH_1 : Palmitat
 ΔH_2 : Stearat
 ΔH_3 : Oleat
 ΔH_4 : Linoleat
 ΔH_5 : Linolenat

ΔH_6 : Phosphat

ΔH_7 : Unsaponifiable

ΔH_8 : FFA

ΔH_9 : Nikel

ΔH_{10} : H_2

➤ Entalpi masuk

$$T_1 = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 423\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K.}$$

1 Dari tangki intermediet I (M-114)

$$\Delta H_1 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 601,8596\text{ kg} \times 0,541\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (150-25)^{\circ}\text{C} = 40700,7546\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 218,8580\text{ kg} \times 0,541\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (150-25)^{\circ}\text{C} = 14800,2744\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1313,1482\text{ kg} \times 0,541\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (150-25)^{\circ}\text{C} = 88801,6464\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2954,5834\text{ kg} \times 0,541\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (150-25)^{\circ}\text{C} = 199803,7044\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 383,0016 \text{ kg} \times 0,541 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (150-25)^\circ\text{C} = 25900,4802 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_6 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,4719 \text{ kg} \times 0,541 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (150-25)^\circ\text{C} = 167,1634 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_7 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 16,4794 \text{ kg} \times 0,541 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (150-25)^\circ\text{C} = 1114,4225 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_8 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,7466 \text{ kg} \times 0,541 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (150-25)^\circ\text{C} = 185,7371 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_9 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,4651 \text{ kg} \times 0,1104 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (423-298)^\circ\text{K} = 6,4158 \text{ kcal}$$

2 Kebutuhan panas H₂ masuk

$$\Delta H_{10} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 8,6355 \text{ kg} \times 3,4200 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (303-298)^\circ\text{K} = 1195,7761 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total entalpi masuk} &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_9 + \Delta H_{10} \\ &= 371514,8677 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Entalpi keluar

$$\text{Suhu keluar} = 170^\circ\text{C} = 423^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 601,8596 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 71273,1151 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 218,8580 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 25917,4964 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1322,2080 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 156577,8557 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2995,6064 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 354744,2002 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 390,4888 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 46242,2694 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_6 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,4719 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 292,7281 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_7 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 16,4794 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 1951,5207 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_8 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,7466 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 325,2535 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_9 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,4651 \text{ kg} \times 0,1074 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (443-298)^\circ\text{K} = 7,5056 \text{ kcal}$$

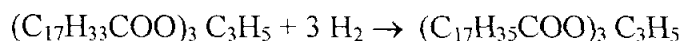
$$\Delta H_{10} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1,7936 \text{ kg} \times 3,200 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (443-298)^\circ\text{K} = 900,3146 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total entalpi keluar} &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_9 + \Delta H_{10} \\ &= 658232,2594 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

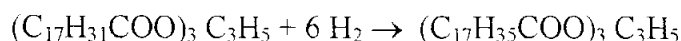
- Menentukan panas reaksi:

1 Reaksi hidrogenasi Oleat



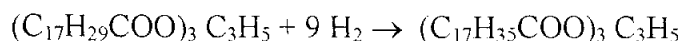
mula-mula:	1,4831	-	-
Bereaksi:	<u>1,4831</u>	<u>4,4493</u>	<u>1,4831</u>
Sisa:	0	4,4493	1,4831

2 Reaksi hidrogenasi linoleat



mula-mula:	3,3602	-	-
Bereaksi:	<u>3,3602</u>	<u>3,3602</u>	<u>3,3602</u>
Sisa:	0	3,3602	3,3602

3 Reaksi hidrogenasi linolenat



mula-mula:	0,4386	-	-
Bereaksi:	<u>0,4386</u>	<u>0,4386</u>	<u>0,4386</u>
Sisa:	0	0,4386	0,4386

$$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{rx}} = \sum_{\text{Produk}} n_i \cdot \Delta H_{fi} - \sum_{\text{Reaktan}} n_i \cdot \Delta H_{fi}$$

- ♥ Perhitungan $\Delta H^\circ_{\text{rx}}$ untuk reaksi 1.

$$\Delta H^{\circ}_{rx} = \sum_{\text{Produk}} n_i * \Delta H_{f,i} - \sum_{\text{Reaktan}} n_i * \Delta H_{f,i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H^{\circ}_{rx} &= \left[(n_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6} * \Delta H_{f\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6}) \right] - \left[(n_{\text{H}_2} * \Delta H_{f\text{H}_2}) + (n_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2} * \Delta H_{f\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2}) \right] \\ &= \left[(1,4831 * 45,63) \right] - \left[(4,4493 * 0) + (1,4831 * 68,33) \right] = -33,6667 \text{ Kkal} \end{aligned}$$

♥ Perhitungan ΔH°_{rx} untuk reaksi 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H^{\circ}_{rx} &= \left[(n_{\text{C}_3\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6} * \Delta H_{f\text{C}_3\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6}) \right] - \left[(n_{\text{H}_2} * \Delta H_{f\text{H}_2}) + (n_{\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_2} * \Delta H_{f\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_2}) \right] \\ &= \left[(3,3602 * 45,63) \right] - \left[(20,1609 * 0) + (3,3602 * 76,48) \right] = -103,6608 \text{ Kkal} \end{aligned}$$

♥ Perhitungan ΔH°_{rx} untuk reaksi 3.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H^{\circ}_{rx} &= \left[(n_{\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6} * \Delta H_{f\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6}) \right] - \left[(n_{\text{H}_2} * \Delta H_{f\text{H}_2}) + (n_{\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2} * \Delta H_{f\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2}) \right] \\ &= \left[(0,4386 * 45,63) \right] - \left[(3,9471 * 0) + (0,4386 * 77,827) \right] = -14,1206 \text{ Kkal} \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan Kebutuhan Steam :

Asumsi: Q loss = 10 % dari Q steam

T steam masuk = 200 °C pada tekanan 1553,8 kpa

Pada T = 200 °C → Hv = 667,1444 kcal/kg [15, table A.2-9]

$$H_L = 203,6042 \text{ kcal/kg}$$

$$\lambda = 667,1444 - 200,6042 = 463,5402 \text{ kcal/kg}$$

Entalpi masuk + Q steam = Entalpi keluar + Q loss

$$Q \text{ steam} = (\text{entalpi keluar} - \text{entalpi masuk}) / 0,9$$

$$= (658232,2594 - 371514,8677) / 0,9$$

$$= 318574,8796 \text{ kcal}$$

$$Q \text{ loss} = 10\% \times 371514,8677$$

$$= 31857,4880 \text{ kcal}$$

$$Q \text{ steam} = \text{massa steam} \times \lambda$$

$$\text{massa steam} = \frac{318574,8796 \text{ kcl}}{463,5402 \text{ kcal / kg}} = 687,2649 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca panas masuk dan keluar pada Tangki hidrogenasi ditunjukkan seperti tabel dibawah ini

Masuk	Kkal/batch	Keluar	Kkal/batch
H bahan masuk	371514.8677	H bahan keluar	658232.2594
Q steam	318574.8796	Q loss	31857.4880
Total	690089.7473	Total	690089.7473

- Menentukan Kebutuhan Pendingin :

Neraca massa masuk = Neraca panas keluar

$$Q \text{ masuk} + \Delta H_f_{298} + Q \text{ pendingin} = Q \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$Q \text{ pendingin} = \{(371514,8677 + (-151,4480)) - 658232,2594\} / 0,9$$

$$Q \text{ pendingin} = 318406,6041 \text{ kcal}$$

$$Q \text{ loss} = 10 \% \text{ dari } Q \text{ pendingin}$$

$$= 31840,6604 \text{ kcal}$$

$$T_1 = 30^\circ\text{C} = 303^\circ\text{K}$$

$$T_2 = 45^\circ\text{C} = 318^\circ\text{K}$$

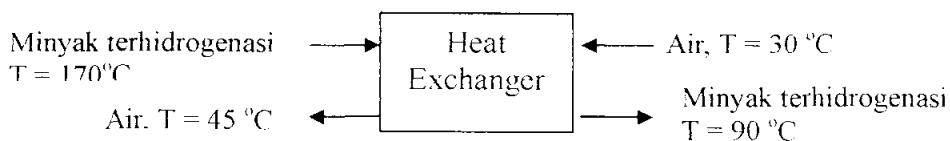
$$C_p \text{ air} = 75,5006 \text{ J/mol K} = 4,1945 \text{ J/kg K} = 1,0025 \text{ kcal/kg K}$$

$$Q \text{ pendingin} = \text{massa pendingin} \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\text{massa pendingin} = \frac{318406,6041 \text{ kcal}}{(1,0025 \text{ kcal/kgK} \times (318 - 303)) \text{K}} = 19057,1310 \text{ kg}$$

Masuk	Kkal/batch	Keluar	Kkal/batch
H bahan masuk	371514.8677	H bahan keluar	658232.2594
H reaksi	151.4480	Q loss	31840.6604
Q pendingin	318406.6041		
Total	690072.9198	Total	690072.9198

3 HEAT EXCHANGER (E-117)



$$C_p \text{ air} = 75,5006 \text{ J/mol K} = 4,1945 \text{ J/kg K} \quad [15, \text{App A.2, p.822}]$$

$$= 1,0025 \text{ kcal/kg K}$$

$$C_p \text{ hydrogenated oil } (90^\circ\text{C}) = 0,5245 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg } ^\circ\text{C}} \quad [8, \text{volume 2th ed; p. 199}]$$

➤ Entalpi Masuk

Dari tangki hidrogenasi (R-110)

$$\Delta H_1 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 601,8596 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 71273,1151 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 218,8580 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 25917,4964 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1322,2080 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 156577,8557 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2995,6064 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 354744,2002 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 390,4888 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 46242,2694 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_6 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,4719 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 292,7281 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_7 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 16,4794 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 1951,5207 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_8 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,7466 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (170-25)^\circ\text{C} = 325,2535 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_9 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,4651 \text{ kg} \times 0,1074 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (443-298)^\circ\text{K} = 7,5056 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total entalpi masuk} &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_9 \\ &= 657331,9448 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Entalpi keluar

$$T_2 = 90^\circ\text{C} = 363^\circ\text{K}.$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 601,8596 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 20518,8980 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 218,8580 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 7461,4174 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1322,2080 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 45077,3765 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2995,6064 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 102127,7103 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 390,4888 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 13312,7394 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_6 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,4719 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 84,2738 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_7 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 16,4794 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 561,8255 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_8 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,7466 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 93,6376 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_9 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,4651 \text{ kg} \times 0,1074 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (363-298)^\circ\text{K} = 3,2588 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total entalpi keluar} &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_9 \\ &= 189241,1374 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Q loss = 10% Q pendingin

Neraca panas masuk = Neraca panas keluar

$$Q \text{ masuk} + Q \text{ pendingin} = Q \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$Q \text{ pendingin} = (657331,9448 - 189241,1374) / 1,1$$

$$Q \text{ pendingin} = 425537,0976 \text{ kcal}$$

$$Q \text{ loss} = 42553,7098 \text{ kcal}$$

$$T_1 = 30^\circ\text{C} = 303^\circ\text{K}$$

$$T_2 = 45^\circ\text{C} = 318^\circ\text{K}$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 75,5006 \text{ J/mol K} = 4,1945 \text{ J/kg K} = 1,0025 \text{ kcal/kg K}$$

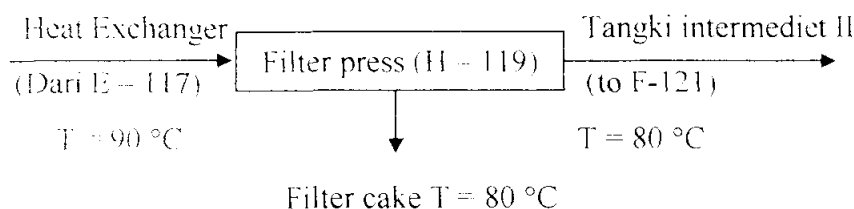
$$Q \text{ pendingin} = m \text{ pendingin} \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\text{massa air} = \frac{425537,0976 \text{ kcal}}{(1,0025 \text{ kcal/kgK} \times (318 - 303))^\circ\text{K}} = 28298,2739 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca panas masuk dan keluar pada heat exchanger ditunjukkan seperti tabel dibawah ini:

Masuk	Kkal/batch	Keluar	Kkal/batch
H bahan masuk	657331.9448	H bahan keluar	189241.1374
		Q pendingin	42553.7098
		Q loss	425537.0976
Total	657331.9448	Total	657331.9448

4. Filter Press (H-119)



$$C_p \text{ hydrogenated oil } (80^\circ\text{C}) = 0,5245 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg } ^\circ\text{C}} \quad [8, \text{ volume 2th ed: p. 199}]$$

➤ Entalpi Masuk

Dari tangki pendingin(E-117)

$$T_1 = 90^\circ\text{C} = 363^\circ\text{K.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_1 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 601,8596 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 20518,8980 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_2 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 218,8580 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 7461,4174 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_3 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1322,2080 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 45077,3765 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_4 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2995,6064 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 102127,7103 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_5 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 390,4888 \text{ kg} \times 0,8167 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 13312,7394 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_6 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2,4719 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 84,2738 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_7 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 16,4794 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 561,8255 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_8 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2,7466 \text{ kg} \times 0,5245 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} = 93,6376 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_9 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 0,4651 \text{ kg} \times 0,1074 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (363-298)^\circ\text{K} = 3,2588 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total entalpi masuk} &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_9 \\ &= 189241,1374 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Entalpi keluar

$$T_2 = 80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 363\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 608,2414\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 17362,2518\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 221,1787\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 6313,5461\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1327,0722\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 37881,2767\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2985,9125\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 85232,8727\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 387,0627\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 11048,7057\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_6 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,4719\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 70,5609\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_7 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 16,4794\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 470,4058\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_8 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,7466\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 78,4010\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_9 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,5167\text{ kg} \times 0,1074\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{K} \times (363-298)\text{ K} = 3,0524\text{ kcal}$$

$$\text{Total entalpi keluar} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_9$$

$$= 158461,0732\text{ kcal}$$

$$Q\text{ loss} = \text{entalpi masuk} - \text{entalpi keluar}$$

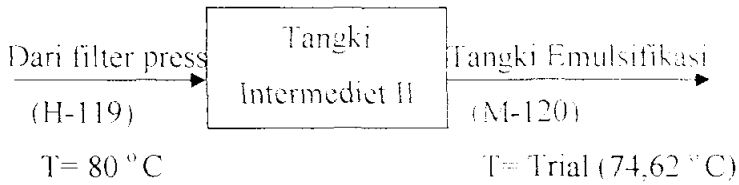
$$= (189241,1374 - 158461,0732)$$

$$= 30780,0642\text{ kcal}$$

Neraca panas masuk dan keluar pada tangki filtrasi ditunjukkan seperti tabel dibawah ini

Masuk	Kkal/batch	Keluar	Kkal/batch
H bahan masuk	189241.1374	H bahan keluar	158461.0732
		Q loss	30780.0642
Total	189241.1374	Total	189241.1374

5 TANGKI INTERMEDIET II (F-121)



➤ Entalpi masuk

$$T_1 = 80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 363\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K}.$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 608,2414\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 17362,2518\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 221,1787\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 6313,5461\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1327,0722\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 37881,2767\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2985,9125\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 85232,8727\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 387,0627\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 11048,7057\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_6 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,4719\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 70,5609\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_7 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 16,4794\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 470,4058\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_8 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,7466\text{ kg} \times 0,5190\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (80-25)\text{C} = 78,4010\text{ kcal}$$

$$\text{Total entalpi masuk} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_9$$

$$= 158458,0207\text{ kcal}$$

➤ Entalpi keluar

$$T_2 = 74,62\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 347,77\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K}.$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 608,2414\text{ kg} \times 0,5176\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (74,62-25)\text{C} = 15621,6546\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 221,1787\text{ kg} \times 0,5176\text{ kcal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \times (74,62-25)\text{C} = 5680,6017\text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1327,0722 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^\circ\text{C} = 34083,6101 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2985,9125 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^\circ\text{C} = 76688,1227 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 387,0627 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^\circ\text{C} = 9941,0529 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_6 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,4719 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^\circ\text{C} = 63,4870 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_7 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 16,4794 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^\circ\text{C} = 423,2468 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_8 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,7466 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^\circ\text{C} = 70,5411 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\text{Total entalpi keluar} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8$$

$$= 142048,9641 \text{ kcal}$$

$$Q \text{ masuk} = Q \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$Q \text{ loss} = 10 \% \times Q \text{ masuk}$$

$$= (0,1 \times 142048,9641)$$

$$= 15845,8021 \text{ kcal}$$

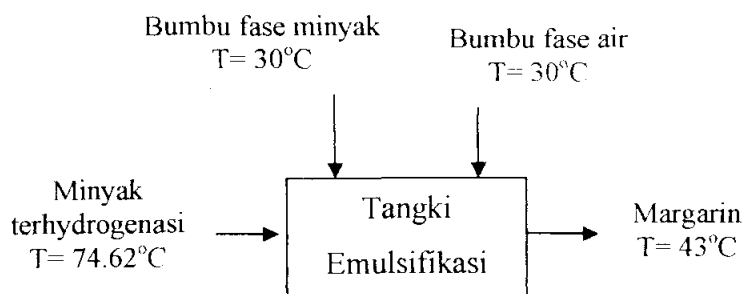
$$\text{Panas masuk} = \text{panas keluar}$$

$$Q \text{ masuk} = Q \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$158458,0207 = 142572,3169 + 15845,8021$$

$$158458,0207 = 1158418,1190 \text{ (trial dianggap sesuai)}$$

6 TANGKI EMULSIFIKASI (M – 120)



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cp beta-karoten (C}_{40}\text{H}_{56}\text{)} &= 1163,68 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}^{\circ}\text{K}} : 536 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} = 2,1710 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}} \\ &= 2,1710 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}} \times 0,239 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{J}} = 0,5189 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cp Vitamin A (C}_{19}\text{H}_{26}\text{O)} &= 573,66 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}^{\circ}\text{K}} : 270 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} = 2,1247 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}} \\ &= 2,1247 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}} \times 0,239 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{J}} = 0,5078 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cp Vitamin D (C}_{28}\text{H}_{44}\text{O)} &= 989,2 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}^{\circ}\text{K}} : 356 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} = 2,7787 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}} \\ &= 2,7787 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}} \times 0,239 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{J}} = 0,6641 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cp lecitin} &= 1722,72 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}^{\circ}\text{K}} : 753,4376 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} = 2,2865 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}} \\ &= 2,2865 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}} \times 0,239 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{J}} = 0,5465 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}}\end{aligned}$$

[12, hal 136-139]

$$\text{Cp Skim milk} = 0,85 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}}$$

$$\text{Cp Natrium benzoat} = 0,345 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{C}} \quad [13, \text{App D hal} = 747]$$

$$\text{Cp hydrogenated oil (74,62}^{\circ}\text{C)} = 0,5176 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{C}} \quad [8, \text{volume 2th ed; p. 199}]$$

$$\text{Cp air (30}^{\circ}\text{C)} = 1,0016 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}} \quad [15, \text{app A.2-5, p. 856}]$$

$$\text{Cp NaCl} \quad [11, \text{table 4-2, p. 106}]$$

$$Cp = 41,293 + \left[\left(\frac{3,3607E - 2}{2} \right) \times (T_1 - T_2) \right] - \left[\left(\frac{-1,3927E - 5}{3} \right) \times (T_1^2 + (T_1 * T_2) + T_2^2) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cp NaCl (30}^{\circ}\text{C)} &= 50,1380 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}^{\circ}\text{K}} : 58,443 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} = 0,8579 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}} \\ &= 0,8579 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}} \times 0,239 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{J}} = 0,2050 \frac{\text{KKal}}{\text{kg}^{\circ}\text{K}}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Entalpi masuk

1. Dari tangki Intermediet II (F-121)

$$\Delta H_1 = m \times Cp \times \Delta T$$

$$= 608,2414 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^{\circ}\text{C} = 15621,6546 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 221,1787 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^\circ\text{C} = 5680,6017 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$1327,0722 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^\circ\text{C} = 34083,6101 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2985,9125 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^\circ\text{C} = 76688,1227 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 387,0627 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^\circ\text{C} = 9941,0529 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_6 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,4719 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^\circ\text{C} = 63,4870 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_7 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 16,4794 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^\circ\text{C} = 423,2468 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_8 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,7466 \text{ kg} \times 0,5176 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (74,62-25)^\circ\text{C} = 70,5411 \text{ kcal}$$

2. Dari tangki fase bumbu minyak(M-124)

$$T \text{ masuk} = 30^\circ\text{C} = 303^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\text{Total massa bumbu fase minyak} = 79,3333 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Lechitine} = 3,3333 \text{ kg} \times 0,5189 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (303-298)^\circ\text{K} = 86,480 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{B-karoten} = 33,3333 \text{ kg} \times 0,5078 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (303-298)^\circ\text{K} = 99,8664 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Vitamin A} = 39,3333 \text{ kg} \times 0,6641 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (303-298)^\circ\text{K} = 11,0683 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Vitamin D} = 3,3333 \text{ kg} \times 0,5465 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (303-298)^\circ\text{K} = 9,1078 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Fase minyak}} = 206,5225 \text{ kkal}$$

3. Dari tangki fase bumbu air (M-123)

$$T \text{ masuk} = 30^\circ\text{C} = 303^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\text{Total massa bumbu fase minyak} = 1036,6667 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Garam} = 133,3333 \times 0,2050 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (303-298)^\circ\text{K} = 136,6914 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Skim milk} = 96,6667 \times 0,85 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (303-298)^\circ\text{K} = 410,8333 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Air} = 800,00 \times 1,0016 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (303-298)^\circ\text{K} = 4006,4068 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Na benzoat} = 6,6667 \times 0,345 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (303-298)^\circ\text{K} = 11,500 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{fase air}} = 4565,4315 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Total entalpi masuk} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 +$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{fase minyak}} + \Delta H_{\text{fase air}}$$

$$= 147344,2709 \text{ kcal}$$

➤ Entalpi keluar

$$T_2 = 43^\circ\text{C} = 316^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 608,2414 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 5459,9401 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 221,1787 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 1985,4328 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1327,0722 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 11912,5966 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2985,9125 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 26803,3423 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 387,0627 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 3474,5073 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_6 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,4719 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 22,1894 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_7 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 16,4794 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 147,9294 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_8 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,7466 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 24,6549 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Bumbu fase minyak}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 79,3333 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (316-273)^\circ\text{K} = 712,1436 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Bumbu fase air}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1036,6667 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (316-273)^\circ\text{K} = 9305,7420 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\text{Total entalpi keluar} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 +$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{fase minyak}} + \Delta H_{\text{fase air}}$$

$$= 59848,4783 \text{ kcal}$$

Asumsi: $Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\% Q_{\text{pendingin}}$

Neraca panas masuk = Neraca panas keluar

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} + Q_{\text{pendingin}} = Q_{\text{keluar}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$Q_{\text{pendingin}} = (147344,2709 - 59848,4783) / 1,1$$

$$Q_{\text{pendingin}} = 79541,6296 \text{ kcal}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 79541,1630 \text{ kcal}$$

$$T_1 = 30^\circ\text{C} = 303^\circ\text{K}$$

$$T_2 = 45^\circ\text{C} = 318^\circ\text{K}$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 75,5006 \text{ J/mol K} = 4,1945 \text{ J/kg K} = 1,0025 \text{ kcal/kg K}$$

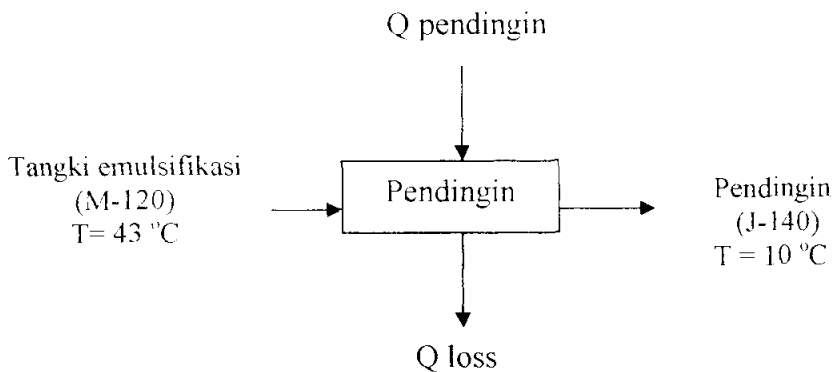
$$Q_{\text{pendingin}} = m_{\text{pendingin}} \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\text{massa air} = \frac{79541,6296 \text{ kcal}}{(1,0025 \text{ kcal/kgK} \times (318 - 303))\text{K}} = 5289,6560 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca panas masuk dan keluar pada tangki emulsifikasi ditunjukkan seperti tabel dibawah ini

Masuk	Kkal/batch	Keluar	Kkal/batch
H bahan masuk	147344.2709	H bahan keluar	59848.4783
		Q pendingin	79541.6296
		Q loss	7954.1630
Total	147344.2709	Total	147344.2709

7. PENDINGIN (J-140)



➤ Entalpi masuk

$$T_1 = 43^\circ\text{C} = 316^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 608,2414 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 5459,9401 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 221,1787 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 1985,4328 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1327,0722 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 11912,5966 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2985,9125 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 26803,3423 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 387,0627 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 3474,5073 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_6 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,4719 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 22,1894 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_7 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 16,4794 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 147,9294 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_8 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,7466 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (43-25)^\circ\text{C} = 24,6549 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Bumbu fase minyak}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 79,3333 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (316-273)^\circ\text{K} = 712,1436 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Bumbu fase air}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1036,6667 \text{ kg} \times 0,4987 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} \times (316-273)^\circ\text{K} = 9305,7420 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\text{Total entalpi masuk} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 +$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{fase minyak}} + \Delta H_{\text{fase air}}$$

$$= 59848,4783 \text{ kcal}$$

➤ Entalpi keluar

$$T_1 = 10^\circ\text{C} = 283^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 608,2414 \text{ kg} \times 0,4215 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (10-25)^\circ\text{C} = -3845,6065 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 221,1787 \text{ kg} \times 0,4215 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (10-25)^\circ\text{C} = -1398,4024 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1327,0722 \text{ kg} \times 0,4215 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (10-25)^\circ\text{C} = -8390,4142 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2985,9125 \text{ kg} \times 0,4215 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (10-25)^\circ\text{C} = -18878,4319 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 387,0627 \text{ kg} \times 0,4215 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (10-25)^\circ\text{C} = -2447,2041 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_6 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2,4719 \text{ kg} \times 0,4215 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (10-25)^\circ\text{C} = -15,6287 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_7 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 16,4794 \text{ kg} \times 0,4215 \text{ kcal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (10-25)^\circ\text{C} = -104,1913 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_8 = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$
$$= 2,7466 \text{ kg} \times 0,4215 \text{ kcal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (10-25)^{\circ}\text{C} = - 17,3652 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Bumbu fase minyak}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$
$$= 79,3333 \text{ kg} \times 0,4215 \text{ kcal/kg}^{\circ}\text{K} \times (283-298)^{\circ}\text{K} = - 501,5850 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Bumbu fase air}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$
$$= 1036,6667 \text{ kg} \times 0,4215 \text{ kcal/kg}^{\circ}\text{K} \times (283-298)^{\circ}\text{K} = - 6554,3250 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\text{Total entalpi keluar} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 +$$
$$\Delta H_{\text{fase minyak}} + \Delta H_{\text{fase air}}$$
$$= - 42153,1542 \text{ kcal}$$

Asumsi: Q loss = 10% Q pendingin
Neraca panas masuk = Neraca panas keluar
Q pendingin = (Q masuk - Q keluar)/1,1
Q pendingin = (59848,4783 - 42153,1542)/1,1
Q pendingin = 92728,7568 kcal
Q loss = 9272,8757 kcal

Neraca panas masuk dan keluar pada tangki emulsifikasi ditunjukkan seperti tabel dibawah ini

Masuk	Kkal/batch	Keluar	Kkal/batch
H bahan masuk	59848.4783	H bahan keluar	-42153.1542
		Q pendingin	92728.7568
		Q loss	9272.8757
Total	59848.4783	Total	59848.4783

LAMPIRAN C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

1. Tangki Penampung Minyak Kedelai (F – 116)

Fungsi	:	Tempat untuk menyimpan minyak kedelai yang akan digunakan dalam proses produksi
Tipe	:	Bejana silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berupa dishead head (torispherical) dan tutup bawah berupa konis ($\alpha = 45^\circ$).
Sistem oprasi	:	Batch
Waktu penyimpanan	:	15 hari
Dasar Pemilihan	:	Cocok menyimpan untuk bahan baku berupa liquid

Perhitungan :

dari neraca massa didapatkan :

- Kebutuhan minyak kedelai dalam pembuatan margarin adalah =
5493,1487 Kg/batch, sehingga kebutuhan selama 15 hari :

$$= 5.493,1487 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}} \times \frac{3\text{batch}}{1\text{hari}} \times 15 \frac{\text{hari}}{\text{bulan}} = 247.191,6915 \frac{\text{kg}}{15 \text{ hari}}$$

- Komposisi minyak kedelai :
 1. Phospatida = 0,045 %
 2. Unsaponivable = 0,3 %
 3. FFA = 0,05 %
 4. Triglicerida = 99,6050 %, terdiri dari :
 - Asam Linoleat = 40,5 %
 - Asam Linolenat = 7 %
 - Asam Oleat = 24 %
 - Asam Stearat = 4 %
 - Asam Palmitat = 11 %

Untuk mengetahui jumlah masing – masing komponen yang ditambahkan adalah :

- Trigliserida = $99,6050 \times 247.191,6915 \text{ Kg} = 246.215,2843 \text{ Kg}$
- Dengan cara yang sama didapat :

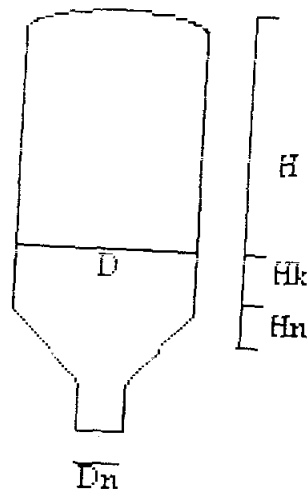
Komponen	% berat	massa (kg)
1. Trigliserida	99,6050	246.215,2843
2. Phospatida	0,045	111,2363
3. Unsaopnivable	0,3	741,5751
4. FFA	0,05	123,5958
Total	100	247.191,6915

Perhitungan dibagi menjadi 2 buah tangki, sehingga untuk masing – masing tangki :

- total massa masuk = $247.191,6915 \text{ kg} / 2 = 123.595,8458 \text{ Kg}$
 $= 272.483,6212 \text{ lbm}$
- ρ minyak kedelai = $57,0417 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$ [6, Vol. A.10, p.185]
- $V = \frac{m}{\rho} = \frac{272.483,6212 \text{ lbm}}{57,0417 \text{ lbm/ft}^3} = 4.776,9225 \text{ ft}^3$

Ditetapkan :

- $V_{\text{camp}} = 80\% V \text{ tangki}$
- $H_L = 1,5 D$
- $D_n = 3 \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ ft}$
- $V \text{ tangki} = \frac{4.776,9225}{0,8} = 5.971,1531 \text{ ft}^3$



- V camp dalam konis = $V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \right) \times H_t - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left(\frac{D}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left(\frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\tan \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\tan \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $V_{\text{shell}} = (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times H$
 $= (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times 1,5 H$
 $= 1,1775 D^3$

- $V_{\text{dish head}} = 0,000049 D^3$ [21, pers. 5.11]

- $V_{\text{camp dalam tangki}} = V_{\text{camp dalam dish head}} + V_{\text{camp dalam shell}} + V_{\text{camp dalam konis}}$

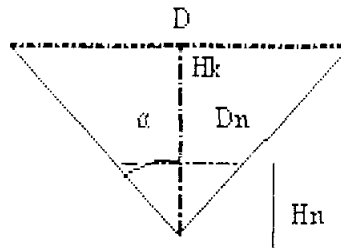
$$5,971,1531 = 0,000049 D^3 + \frac{1}{4} \pi D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - 0,25^3)$$

$$5,971,1531 = 0,000049 D^3 + 1,1775 D^3 + 0,1308 D^3 - 2,0437 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$D^3 = 4,536,8856 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 16,5874 \text{ ft} = 5,0559 \text{ m}$$

$$H_L = 1,5 D = 24,8811 \text{ ft} = 7,5839 \text{ m}$$



- $V \text{ camp dalam konis} = \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 45} (16,5874^3 - 0,25^3) = 597,1063 \text{ ft}^3$
- $H_L \text{ dalam konis} = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{16,5874 - 0,25}{2 \tan 45} = 8,1687 \text{ ft}$
- $H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,25}{2 \tan 45} = 0,125 \text{ ft}$
- $V \text{ camp dalam shell} = V \text{ camp} - V \text{ camp dalam konis} = 4.179,8162 \text{ ft}^3$
- $H \text{ camp dalam shell} = \frac{V \text{ camp dalam shell}}{\frac{\pi}{4} D_{\text{shell}}^2} = \frac{4.179,8162}{\frac{\pi}{4} (16,5874^2)} = 19,3522 \text{ ft}$
- $H_L \text{ dalam tangki} = H_L \text{ dalam konis} + H_L \text{ dalam shell} = 27,5209 \text{ ft}$

Tekanan Operasi :

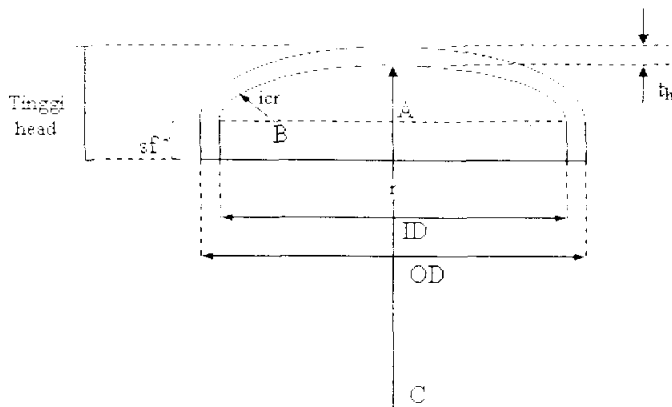
- $P \text{ operasi} = \frac{\rho_L \times H_{L \text{ dalam tangki}}}{144} = \frac{57,0417 \times 27,5209}{144} = 10,9017 \text{ psi}$
- $P \text{ design} = 1,2 \times P \text{ operasi} = 16,3525 \text{ psi}$

Tebal Shell

- Bahan konstruksi : Plate steel SA – 240 grade C

Dari Brownel & Young didapatkan : [27]

- $f = 18750$
- faktor korosi (C) = 1/8 in
- tipe sambungan : double welded but joint, E = 80 %
- dari [27, pers. 13-1]
- $t_s = \frac{16,3525 \times 199,0508}{2(18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 16,3525)} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,2336 \text{ in}$
- $t_s \sim 1/4 = 0,25 \text{ in}$
- ditetapkan tebal standar = 1/4 in

Perhitungan Dished Head :

dimana : t_d = tebal minimum *dish (head/bottom)*, mm, in

P = *internal design pressure*, kPa, psi (gauge)

r = *crown radius / radius of dish*, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

S = *allowable stress value*, kPa, psi

E = *joint efficiency*

c = *corrosion allowance*, mm

icr = *inside corner radius / knuckle radius*, in

- $OD = ID + 2 \, ts = 199,5508 \, \text{in}$

Dari [27, tabel 5.7, hal 91], didapat :

- $OD \text{ standar} = 204 \, \text{in}$
- $r = 170 \, \text{in}$
- $icr = 19,2 \, \text{in}$

Dari [27, pers. 7-76, hal.138] :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \left(\frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \left(\frac{170}{19,2} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,4939 \, \text{in}$

- $a = ID/2 = 99,5254 \, \text{in}$
- $AB = (ID/2) - icr = 80,3254 \, \text{in}$
- $BC = r - icr = 170 - 19,2 = 150,8 \, \text{in}$
- $b = r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5} = 42,3737 \, \text{in}$

Dari [27, pers. 7-77, p. 138] :

- $td = \frac{P \cdot r \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + C = \frac{16,3525 \cdot 170 \cdot 1,4939}{2 \cdot 18750 \cdot 0,8 - 0,2 \cdot 16,3525} = 0,2634 \text{ in}$
- dipilih td standar = 5/16 in
- dipilih panjang sf = 2 in [27, tabel 5.8]
- Tinggi dish (OA) = td + b + sf = 44,6862 in
- H tangki total = H shell + H konis + H nozzle + tinggi dish = 11,2468 m

2. Pompa (L – 115).

1) Spesifikasi.

Fungsi : Untuk memompa minyak kedelai dari tangki intermediet I ke tangki hidrogenasi.

Tipe : Centrifugal pump.

Dasar pemilihan : Beroperasi pada tekanan rendah, memberikan surge kolom yang besar.

Kondisi operasi : P = 1 atm.

$$T = 150 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 423,15 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{K}.$$

Jumlah : 1 buah.

2) Menentukan dimensi pompa.

- $\rho \text{ minyak kedelai} = 0,9137 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^3} = 57,0417 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}.$

- $\text{Massa minyak kedelai} = 5493,1487 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$

- $\text{Kapasitas volumetrik larutan} =$

$$\frac{\text{Massa minyak kedelai}}{\rho_{\text{minyak kedelai}}} = \frac{5.493,1487}{913,69} = 0,0017 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = 0,0590 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}$$

3) Dimensi pipa.

Untuk pertama kali aliran diasumsikan turbulen, sehingga :

$$D_{i \text{ opt}} = 3,9 \cdot q_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad [23, \text{p. 496}]$$

$$= 3,9 \cdot 0,0590^{0,45} \cdot 57,0417^{0,13} = 1,8457 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih steel pipe (IPS) berukuran 2 in sch 40 :

$$ID = 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,1722 \text{ ft}.$$

$$OD = 2,3750 \text{ in} = 0,1979 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2 \quad [17, \text{App. A.5, p. 892}]$$

Pengecekan asumsi:

$$\text{Kecepatan linear} = v = \frac{0,0017}{0,0022} = 0,7711 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \cdot ID \cdot v}{\mu} = \frac{57,0417 \cdot 0,0525 \cdot 0,7711}{0,0016} = 22.492,4942 \rightarrow (\text{turbulen})$$

→ Asumsi pemilihan pipa memenuhi syarat.

4) Perhitungan ΣF .

Neraca Energi :

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

[17, pers 2.7-28, p 64]

Dimana ΣF merupakan total fraksional losses, meliputi :

1. Losses karena kontraksi , h_c
2. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f
3. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valve, h_f
4. Losses karena ekspansi pada bak penampung, h_{ex}
5. Losses karena pressure drop.

Maka :

*) Losses karena sudden kontraksi, h_c .

$$K_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)$$

Dimana : A_1 = luas penampang tangki.

A_2 = luas penampang pipa.

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

maka : $K_c = 0,55 \times (1 - 0) = 0,55$.

$$h_c = K_c \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 0,55 \cdot \frac{0,7711^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,1635 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel $\epsilon = 0,000046 \text{ ft}$

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,002197$$

Dari fig 2.10-3 Geankoplis 3^{ed} diperoleh $f = 0,0065$

Penafsiran panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 49,2120 ft.

Pipa yang digunakan dilengkapi dengan:

4 buah elbow 90° ; $L_e/D = 35$ [17, tabel 2.10-1]

1 buah gate valve ; $L_e/D = 9$

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma L &= \text{panjang total} = 42,2120 \text{ ft} + ((4\text{buah} \cdot 35 \cdot 0,1722 \text{ ft}) + (1 \text{ buah} \cdot 9 \cdot 0,1722 \text{ ft})) \\ &= 42,2120 \text{ ft} + 25,6560 \text{ ft} = 74,8770 \text{ ft} = 22,8247 \text{ m}.\end{aligned}$$

$$F_t = 4f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 4 \cdot 0,0060 \cdot \frac{22,8247}{0,0209} \cdot \frac{0,7711^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 3,3596 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena elbow} = hf = 4 \cdot 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,7711^2}{2} = 0,8919 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena gate valve} = hf = 1 \cdot 0,17 \cdot \frac{0,7711^2}{2} = 0,0505 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Friksi karena sudden expansion.

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 = 1.$$

Dimana :

A_1 = luas penampang pipa.

A_2 = luas penampang tangki.

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

$$h_{ex} = K_{ex} \cdot \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha}\right) = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{0,7711^2}{2 \cdot 1}\right) = 0,2973 \text{ J/kg}.$$

*) Total friksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= h_c + F_t + hf + h_{ex} = 0,1635 + 3,3596 + (0,8919 + 0,0505) + 0,2973 \\ &= 4,7629 \text{ J/kg}\end{aligned}$$

5) Perhitungan Power pompa.

*) Perhitungan W_s .

$$\frac{1}{g_c \cdot 2 \cdot \alpha} (\Delta v^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} (\Delta z) + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho \cdot g_c} + \Sigma F = - W_s \quad [17, \text{pers. 2.7 - 28}]$$

Dimana :

$$\Delta z = 8.8359 \text{ ft.}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm.}$$

$$P_2 = 1.1124 \text{ atm.}$$

$$\Delta P = 1.1124 - 1 = 0.1124 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{maka : Maka } W_s = 200.8960 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Perhitungan Pompa.

Dipakai jenis pompa centrifugal radial [16, tabel 4-20]

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 50%

$$W_p = \frac{W_s}{\eta} \quad [17, \text{pers.3.3-2}]$$

$$= 401,7920 \text{ J/kg.}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan massa} = v * \rho$$

$$= 0,0017 \frac{m^3}{s} * 913,69 \frac{kg}{m^3} = 1,5259 \frac{kg}{s}.$$

$$BHP = \frac{m * W_p}{1000} = \frac{1,5259 * 401,7920}{1000} = 0,6131 \text{ hp}$$

Untuk 0,5 kW, efisiensi motor = 80 % [17, hal 134]

$$\text{Power motor yang dipakai} = \frac{Hp}{\text{Efisiensi}} = \frac{0,6131}{0,8} = 0,7664 \text{ hp}$$

3. Tangki Intermediet I (M – 114).

- Fungsi : Tempat untuk mencampur minyak kedelai dengan katalis nikel.
- Tipe : Bejana silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berupa dishead head dan tutup bawah berupa konis ($\alpha = 45^\circ$).
- Perlengkapan : Jaket pemanas, dan pengaduk.
- Sistem oprasi : Batch
- Waktu oprasi : 1 jam
- Dasar Pemilihan : Cocok digunakan untuk mereaksikan cair dan padat

Perhitungan :

dari neraca massa didapatkan :

- Kebutuhan minyak kedelai pada tangki intermediet sebesar = 5.493,6138 Kg/batch
- Bahan – bahan yang ditambahkan :
 1. Nikel = 0,01 %
 2. Minyak kedelai, komposisi minyak kedelai sebagai berikut :
 - b. Phospatida = 0,045 %
 - c. Unsaponifiable = 0,3 %
 - d. FFA = 0,05 %
 - e. Trigliserida = 99,6050 %, terdiri dari :
 1. Asam Linoleat = 40,5 %
 2. Asam Linolenat = 7 %
 3. Asam Oleat = 24 %
 4. Asam Stearat = 4 %
 5. Asam Palmitat = 11 %

Untuk mengetahui jumlah masing – masing komponen yang ditambahkan adalah :

- Trigliserida = $99,6050\% \times 5.493,6138 \text{ Kg/batch} = 5.471,4508 \text{ Kg/batch}$
- Dengan cara yang sama didapat :

Komponen	% berat	massa (kg)
1. Trigliserida	99,6050	5.471,4508
2. Phospatida	0,045	2,4719
3. Unsaopnivable	0,3	16,4794
4. FFA	0,05	2,7466
5. Nikel	0,01	0,4651
Total	100,00	5.493,6138

- Menghitung densitas campuran
- ρ minyak kedelai = 57,0417 lbm/ft³ [6, Vol. A.10, p.185]
- ρ nikel = 0,8533 gr/cm³ [13, hal 293]

komponen camp	Massa (kg/batch)	ρ (gr/cm ³)	X_i
minyak kedelai	5.493,1487	0,9137	0,9999
Nikel	0,4651	0,8533	0,0001
Total (kg/batch)	5.493,6138	-	1
Total (lbm/batch)	12.111,4085	-	-

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{camp}}} = \sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{X_{\text{cairan}} / \rho_{\text{cairan}}}{X_{\text{cairan}} / \rho_{\text{cairan}} + X_{\text{pdt}} / \rho_{\text{pdt}}} = 0,999$$

$$\rho_{\text{mix}} = \varepsilon \cdot \rho + (1 - \varepsilon) \cdot \rho_p \quad [17, \text{pers 14.3-14}]$$

Dimana: ρ_{mix} = massa jenis campuran (kg/m³)

ε = fraksi volume cairan

ρ = massa jenis cairan (kg/m³)

ρ_p = massa jenis padatan (kg/m³)

$$\rho_{\text{mix}} = 0,9137 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 57,0413 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

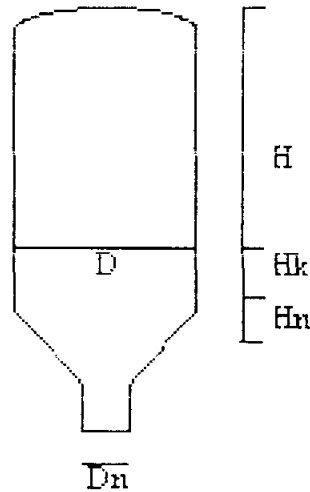
- Volume camp = $\frac{\text{massa camp}}{\rho_{\text{camp}}} = \frac{12.111,4085 \text{ lbm}}{57,0413 \text{ lbm/ft}^3} = 212,3268 \text{ ft}^3$

- Ditetapkan :

4. $V_{\text{camp}} = 80 \% V \text{ tangki}$

5. $H_L = 1,5 D$

6. $D_n = 3 \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ ft}$



- Volume bahan = 80 % Volume reaktor

- Volume tangki = $\frac{Vol \text{ bahan}}{0,8} = \frac{212,3268 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 265,4084 \text{ ft}^3$

- V camp dalam konis = $V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \right) \times H_t - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left(\frac{D}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left(\frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\tan \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\tan \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $V_{\text{shell}} = (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times H$

$$= (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times 1,5 H$$

$$= 1,1775 D^3$$

- $V_{\text{dish head}} = 0,000049 D^3$ (Brownel & Young, pers. 5.11)

- $V_{\text{camp dalam reaktor}} = V_{\text{camp dalam dish head}} + V_{\text{camp dalam shell}} + V_{\text{camp dalam konis}}$

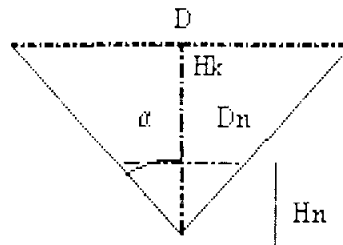
$$265,4084 = 0,000049 D^3 + \frac{1}{4} \pi D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - 0,25^3)$$

$$265,4084 = 0,000049 D^3 + 1,1775 D^3 + 0,1308 D^3 - 2,0437 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$D^3 = 202,8591 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 5,8758 \text{ ft} = 1,7910 \text{ m}$$

$$H_L = 1,5 D = 8,8137 \text{ ft} = 2,6864 \text{ m}$$



- $V \text{ camp dalam konis} = \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 45} (5,8758^3 - 0,25^3) = 26,5387 \text{ ft}^3$
- $H_L \text{ dalam konis} = \frac{D - Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{5,8758 - 0,25}{2 \tan 45} = 2,8129 \text{ ft}$
- $Hn = \frac{Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,25}{2 \tan 45} = 0,125 \text{ ft}$
- $V \text{ camp dalam shell} = V \text{ camp} - V \text{ camp dalam konis} = 185,51 \text{ ft}^3$
- $H \text{ camp dalam shell} = \frac{V \text{ camp dalam shell}}{\frac{\pi}{4} D_{\text{shell}}^2} = \frac{185,51}{\frac{\pi}{4} (5,8758^2)} = 6,8552 \text{ ft}$
- $H_L \text{ dalam tangki} = H_L \text{ dalam konis} + H_L \text{ dalam shell} = 9,6681 \text{ ft}$

Tekanan Operasi :

- $P \text{ oprasi} = \frac{\rho_L \times H_{L \text{ dalam tangki}}}{144} = \frac{57,0413 \times 9,6681}{144} = 3,8297 \text{ psi}$
- $P \text{ design} = 1,2 \times P \text{ oprasi} = 5,7446 \text{ psi}$

Tebal Shell

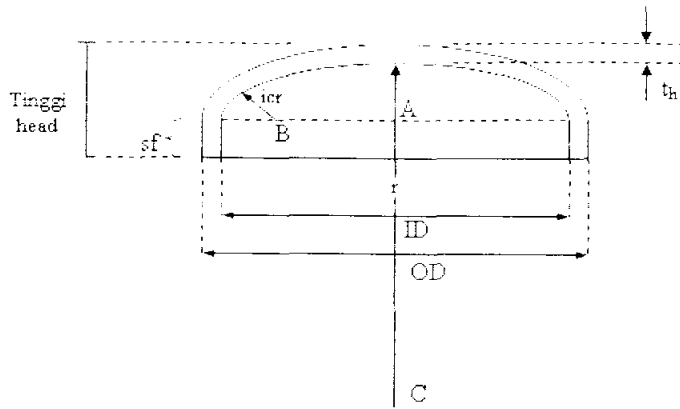
- Bahan konstruksi : Plate steel SA – 240 grade C

Dari Brownel & Young didapatkan [21]:

- $f = 18750$
- faktor korosi (C) = 1/8 in
- tipe sambungan : double welded but joint, E = 80 %
- dari [21, pers. 13-1] dipadat :
- $ts = \frac{5,7446 \times 70,51}{2(18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,7446)} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,1385 \text{ in}$
- $ts \sim 3/16 = 0,1875 \text{ in}$

- ditetapkan tebal standar = 3/16 in

Perhitungan Dished Head :



dimana : t_d = tebal minimum dish (head/bottom), mm, in

P = internal design pressure, kPa, psi (gauge)

r = crown radius / radius of dish, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

S = allowable stress value, kPa, psi

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance, mm

icr = inside corner radius / knuckle radius, in

- $OD = ID + 2 t_s = 70,8850$ in

Dari [21, tabel 5.7, hal 90], didapat :

- OD standar = 72 in
- $r = 72$ in
- $icr = 24,3750$ in

Dari [21, pers. 7-76, hal.138] :

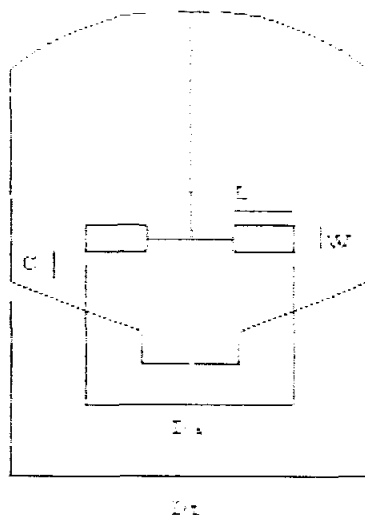
- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \left(\frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \left(\frac{72}{24,3750} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,7642$ in
- $a = ID/2 = 35,2550$ in
- $AB = (ID/2) - icr = 30,88$ in
- $BC = r - icr = 67,6250$ in
- $b = r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5} = 11,8372$ in

Dari [21, pers. 7-77, p. 138] :

- $td = \frac{P.F.W}{2.f.E - 0,2.P} + C = \frac{5.7446.72.1.7642}{2.18750.0.8 - 0,2.5.7446} = 0,1493 \text{ in}$
- dipilih td standar = 3/16 in
- dipilih panjang sf = 2 in [21, tabel 5.8]
- Tinggi dish (OA) = $td + b + sf = 0,1875 + 2 + 11,8372 = 14,0247 \text{ in}$
- H tangki total = H shell + H konis + H nozzle + tinggi dish = 3,9381 m

Menghitung Pengaduk :

- Tipe : flat six turbine with disk [17, table 3.4-1, p.144]
- $Da = 0,3 Dt = 1,7327 \text{ ft}$
- $J = Dt / 12 = 0,4896 \text{ ft}$
- $W = Da / 5 = 0,3525 \text{ ft}$
- $C = Dt / 3 = 1,9586 \text{ ft}$
- $L = Da / 4 = 0,4407 \text{ ft}$



Dimana :

- Da = diameter pengaduk
- Dt = diameter tangki
- L = panjang blade
- W = lebar blade
- C = jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk
- J = lebar baffle

Dari McCabe 5th ed. Didapatkan kecepatan agitator 20 – 150 rpm

Diambil kecepatan putaran = N = 90 rpm = 1.5 rps

- Viskositas camp = $0.324 \times (\rho \text{ camp})^{0.5}$ [19. ed.6. p.3-246]
 $= 2.4470 \times 2.42/3600 = 0.0016 \text{ lb/ft.s}$

- $$\text{NRE} = \frac{N \cdot Da^2 \cdot \rho}{\mu} = \frac{1.5 \cdot 1.7627^2 \cdot 57.0413}{0.0016} = 161.622.0111$$

- Dari Genkopolis 3rd, p. 145, fig 3.4-4 diperoleh Np = 5

- $$P = Np \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5 = 262.413.3646 \text{ J/s} = 35.19021 \text{ Hp}$$

- Dari [23. p.521, fig 14-38], diperoleh :

- Efisiensi motor = 93 %

- Power motor yang dipakai = $\frac{351.9021}{0.93} = 37.83893 \text{ Hp}$

Menghitung Jaket Pemanas :

- Tebal jaket = tebal shell = 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m

- Dari neraca panas : massa steam = 859,8914 kg/batch

- $\rho \text{ steam } (200^\circ\text{C}) = 0.4869 \text{ kg/m}^3$

- $$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{859.8914}{0.489} = 1.766.0543 \text{ m}^3 / \text{batch} = 0.0613 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$$

- Ditetapkan kecepatan alir steam (V) = 1 ft/s = m/s

- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= A \cdot V = \frac{1}{4} \pi (Di^2_{\text{jaket}} - Do^2_{\text{shell}}) \cdot V \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \pi (Di^2_{\text{jaket}} - 1.8^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$Di2 \text{ jaket} = 0.2294 \text{ m}$$

$$Di \text{ jaket} = 0.4790 \text{ m}$$

- Ditetapkan : Jaket spacing = 0,125 m

- $$Do \text{ jaket} = Di \text{ jaket} + 2 \cdot Js = 0.4885 + 2 \cdot 0.125 = 0.7385 \text{ m}$$

- $$\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_1)}{(T_2 - t_1)} = \frac{U \cdot A \cdot \theta}{M \cdot C} \dots\dots\dots (Kern, eq 18.7, p.627)$$

- $$\text{Overall } U_d = 6 - 60 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.\text{°F}, \text{ sehingga diambil } 30 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.\text{°F} = 146.4844 \text{ Kkal/jam.m}^2.$$

[20. tabel.8, p.840, for hevly orgnics]

Dimana :

- T_1 = suhu bahan masuk = $30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- T_2 = suhu bahan keluar = $150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- T_1 = suhu steam masuk = $200\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- θ = waktu = 1 jam
- M = massa bahan dalam tangki = 5.493,6138 Kg/batch
- C = kapasitas bahan = $0,541\text{ kkal/mol.}^{\circ}\text{C}$
- A = luas jaket pada shell dan konis

$$\ln \frac{(200 - 30)}{(200 - 150)} = \frac{16,1452\text{ kkal / jam.m}^2 \times A \times 1\text{ jam}}{5.493,6138\text{ kg / jam} \times 0,541\text{ kkal / mol.}^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

- $A = 6,2470\text{ m}^2$
- $A = \text{luas jaket pada shell} + \text{luas jaket pada konis} = 6,2470\text{ m}^2$

$$6,2470 = \pi \cdot OD_{\text{shell}} \cdot H_j + (\pi \cdot R_s \cdot S - \pi \cdot R_n \cdot S)$$

$$6,2470 = \pi \cdot OD_{\text{shell}} \cdot H_j + \left(R_s \left(\frac{R_s}{\sin \alpha} \right) \right) - \left(R_n \left(\frac{R_n}{\sin \alpha} \right) \right)$$

$$6,2470 = \pi \cdot 1,0930 \cdot H_j + \frac{\pi}{\sin 45^{\circ}} (0,8955^2 - 0,0032^2)$$

$$H_j = 2,9120\text{ m}$$

- $H_j = 1,4272\text{ m} < H_{\text{shell}} = 2,9469\text{ m} \rightarrow \text{memenuhi}$

4. Pompa (L – 112)

1) Spesifikasi.

Fungsi : Untuk memompa minyak kedelai dari tangki intermediet I ke tangki hidrogenasi.

Tipe : Centrifugal pump.

Dasar pemilihan : Beroperasi pada tekanan rendah, memberikan surge kolom yang besar.

Kondisi operasi : $P = 1\text{ atm.}$

$$T = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 423,15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K.}$$

Jumlah : 1 buah.

2) Menentukan dimensi pompa.

- ρ minyak kedelai = $0.9137 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^3} = 57.0417 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$.
- Massa minyak kedelai = 5.493,6138 kg/batch
- Kapasitas volumetrik larutan =

$$\frac{\text{Massa minyak kedelai}}{\rho_{\text{minyak kedelai}}} = \frac{5.493,6138}{913.7219} = 6,0123 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}} = 0,0017 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = 0.0590 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}$$

3) Dimensi pipa.

Untuk pertama kali aliran diasumsikan turbulen, sehingga :

$$D_{i \text{ opt}} = 3,9 \cdot q_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad [23, \text{p. 496}]$$

$$= 3,9 \cdot 0,0590^{0,45} \cdot 57,0417^{0,13} = 1,8458 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih steel pipe (IPS) berukuran 2 in sch 40 :

$$ID = 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,1722 \text{ ft.}$$

$$OD = 2,375 \text{ in} = 0,1979 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2 \quad [17, \text{App. A.5, p. 892}]$$

Pengecekan asumsi:

$$\text{Kecepatan linear} = v = \frac{0,0017}{0,0022} = 0,7711 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \cdot ID \cdot v}{\mu} = 22.494,3986 \text{ (turbulen)}$$

→ Asumsi pemilihan pipa memenuhi syarat.

4) Perhitungan ΣF .

Neraca Energi :

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

[17, pers 2.7-28, p 64]

Dimana ΣF merupakan total fraksional losses, meliputi :

6. Losses karena kontraksi , h_c
7. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f

8. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valve, h_f
9. Losses karena ekspansi pada bak penampung, h_{ex}
10. Losses karena pressure drop.

Maka :

*) Losses karena sudden kontraksi, h_c .

$$K_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)$$

Dimana : A_1 = luas penampang tangki.

A_2 = luas penampang pipa.

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

maka : $K_c = 0,55 \times (1 - 0) = 0,55$.

$$h_c = K_c \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 0,55 \cdot \frac{0,7711^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,1635 \text{ J/kg}.$$

*) Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_t .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel $\epsilon = 0,000046 \text{ ft}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,002197$$

Dari fig 2.10-3 Geankoplis 3^{ed} diperoleh $f = 0,0065$

Penafsiran panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 32,8080 ft.

Pipa yang digunakan dilengkapi dengan:

4 buah elbow 90° ; $L_e/D = 35$ [17, tabel 2.10-1, hal 93]

1 buah gate valve ; $L_e/D = 9$

$$\Sigma L = \text{panjang total} = 32,8080 \text{ ft} + ((4\text{buah} \cdot 35 \cdot 0,1722 \text{ ft}) + (1 \text{ buah} \cdot 9 \cdot 0,1722 \text{ ft}))$$

$$= 32,8080 \text{ ft} + 25,6650 \text{ ft} = 58,4730 \text{ ft} = 17,8247 \text{ m}.$$

$$F_t = 4f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 4 \cdot 0,0065 \cdot \frac{17,8247}{0,0525} \cdot \frac{7,7114^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 262,3923 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena elbow} = h_f = 4 \cdot 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,7711^2}{2} = 0,8920 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena gate valve} = h_f = 1 \cdot 0,17 \cdot \frac{0,7711^2}{2} = 0,0505$$

*) Friksi karena sudden expansion.

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 = 1.$$

Dimana :

A_1 = luas penampang pipa.

A_2 = luas penampang tangki.

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

$$h_{ex} = K_{ex} * \left(\frac{v^2}{2 * \alpha} \right) = 1 * \left(\frac{0,7711^2}{2 * 1} \right) = 0,2973$$

*) Total friksi.

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= h_c + F_t + h_f + h_{ex} = 0,1635 + 2,6239 + (0,8920 + 0,0505) + 0,2973 \\ &= 4,0273 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

5) Perhitungan Power pompa.

*) Perhitungan W_s .

$$\frac{1}{g_c * 2 * \alpha} (\Delta v^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} (\Delta z) + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho * g_c} + \Sigma F = - W_s \quad [17, \text{pers. 2.7 - 28}]$$

Dimana :

$$\Delta z = 10,1627 \text{ ft.}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm.}$$

$$P_2 = 1,3924 \text{ atm.}$$

$$\Delta P = 1,3924 - 1 = 0,3924$$

$$\text{maka : Maka } W_s = 34,4125 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Perhitungan Pompa.

Dipakai jenis pompa centrifugal radial (Ulrich).

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 50%

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta} \quad [17, \text{pers.3.3-2}]$$

$$= 68,8249 \text{ J/kg}$$

Kecepatan massa = $v * \rho$

$$= 0,0017 \frac{m^3}{s} * 913,7219 \frac{kg}{m^3} = 1,5260 \frac{kg}{s}$$

$$BHP = \frac{m * W_p}{1000} = \frac{1,5260 * 68,8249}{1000} = 0,1050 \text{ hp}$$

Untuk 0,5 kW, efisiensi motor = 80 %

[17, 134]

$$\text{Power motor yang dipakai} = \frac{Hp}{\text{Efisiensi}} = \frac{0,1050}{0,8} = 0,1313$$

5. TANGKI HIDROGENASI (R – 110).

- Fungsi : Tempat untuk mereaksikan minyak kedelai dengan hidrogen agar menjadi minyak yang jenuh.
- Tipe : Bejana silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berupa dishead head dan tutup bawah berupa konis ($\alpha = 45^\circ$).
- Perlengkapan : Jaket pemanas yang sekaligus digunakan sebagai jaket pendingin, pengaduk, dan sparger.
- Sistem oprasi : Batch
- Waktu oprasi : 2 jam
- Dasar Pemilihan : Cocok digunakan untuk mereaksikan cair dan gas

Perhitungan :

dari neraca massa didapatkan :

- Kebutuhan minyak kedelai pada tangki hidrogenasi sebesar = 5.493,6138 Kg/batch
- Bahan – bahan yang ditambahkan :
 - Nikel = 0,01 %
 - Gas Hidrogen
- Komposisi minyak kedelai :
 1. Phospatida = 0,045 %
 2. Unsaponivable = 0,3 %
 3. FFA = 0,05 %
 4. Trigliserida = 99,6050 %, terdiri dari :
 - Asam Linoleat = 40,5 %
 - Asam Linolenat = 7 %
 - Asam Oleat = 24 %

- Asam Stearat = 4 %
- Asam Palmitat = 11 %

Sehingga untuk mengetahui jumlah masing – masing komponen yang ditambahkan adalah :

- Trigliserida = 99,6050 * 5.493,6138 Kg/batch = 5.471,9140 Kg/batch
- Dengan cara yang sama didapat :

Komponen	% berat	massa (kg)
1. Trigliserida	99,6050	5.471,9140
2. Phospatida	0,045	2,4721
3. Unsaopnivable	0,3	16,4808
4. FFA	0,05	2,7468
5. Nikel	0,01	0,4651
6. H ₂	-	68,6189
Total	100,00	5.562,6978

- Menghitung densitas campuran
- ρ minyak kedelai (150°C) = 57,0423 lbm/ft³ [6, Vol. A.10, p.185]
- ρ H₂ = 0
- ρ nikel (30°C) = 53,2715 gr/cm³ [13, hal 293]

komponen camp	massa (kg)	densitas (gr/cm3)	Xi
minyak kedelai	5.493,6138	0,9137	0,9875
padat/ nikel	0,4651	0,8533	0,0001
gas/H2	68,6189	0,0000	0,0124
Total (kg/batch)	5.562,6978		1,0000
lbm/batch	12.263,5236		

$$\frac{1}{\rho \text{ camp}} = \sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{X_{\text{cairan}} / \rho_{\text{cairan}}}{X_{\text{cairan}} / \rho_{\text{cairan}} + X_{\text{pdt}} / \rho_{\text{pdt}}} = 0,999$$

$$\rho_{\text{mix}} = \varepsilon \cdot \rho + (1 - \varepsilon) \cdot \rho_p$$

[17, pers 14.3-14]

Dimana: ρ_{mix} = massa jenis campuran (kg/m^3)

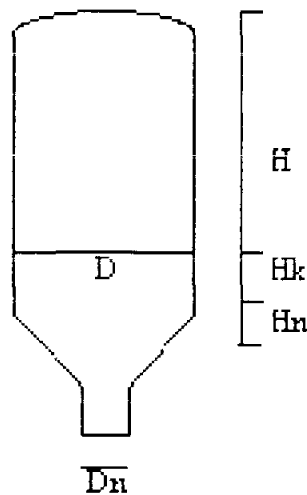
ε = fraksi volume cairan

ρ = massa jenis cairan (kg/m^3)

ρ_p = massa jenis padatan (kg/m^3)

$$\rho_{\text{mix}} = 0,9137 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 57,0420 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

- $\text{Volume camp} = \frac{\text{massa camp}}{\rho_{\text{camp}}} = \frac{12.263,7135 \text{ lbm}}{57,0420 \text{ lbm/ft}^3} = 214,9945 \text{ ft}^3$
- Ditetapkan :
 - $V_{\text{camp}} = 80 \% V \text{ reaktor}$
 - $H_L = 1,5 D$
 - $D_n = 3 \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ ft}$



- Volume bahan = 80 % Volume reaktor
- $\text{Volume reaktor} = \frac{\text{Vol bahan}}{0,8} = \frac{214,9945 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 268,7431 \text{ ft}^3 = 7,6099 \text{ m}^3$
- $V_{\text{camp dalam konis}} = V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \right) \times Hl - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \right) Hl \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left(\frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{12} Dn^2 \right) \left(\frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{Dn^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - Dn^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $V_{\text{shell}} = (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times H$
 $= (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times 1.5 H$
 $= 1,1775 D^3$
- $V_{\text{dish head}} = 0,000049 D^3$ [21, pers. 5.11]
- $V_{\text{camp dalam reaktor}} = V_{\text{camp dalam dish head}} + V_{\text{camp dalam shell}} + V_{\text{camp dalam konis}}$

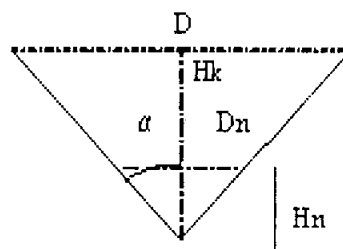
$$268,7431 = 0,000049 D^3 + \frac{1}{4} \pi D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - 0,25^3)$$

$$268,7431 = 0,000049 D^3 + 1,1775 D^3 + 0,1308 D^3 - 2,0437 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$D^3 = 205,4078 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 5,9003 \text{ ft} = 1,7984 \text{ m}$$

$$H_L = 1,5 D = 8,8504 \text{ ft} = 2,6976 \text{ m}$$



- $V_{\text{camp dalam konis}} = \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 45} (5,9^3 - 0,25^3) = 26,8721 \text{ ft}^3$
- $H_L \text{ dalam konis} = \frac{D - Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{5,9 - 0,25}{2 \operatorname{tg} 45} = 2,8251 \text{ ft}$
- $Hn = \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{0,25}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = 0,125 \text{ ft}$
- $V_{\text{camp dalam shell}} = V_{\text{camp}} - V_{\text{camp dalam konis}} = 188,1223 \text{ ft}^3$

- H camp dalam shell = $\frac{V_{camp \text{ dalam shell}}}{\frac{\pi}{4} D_{shell}^2} = \frac{188,1223}{\frac{\pi}{4} (5,9^2)} = 6,8838 \text{ ft}$
- $H_L \text{ dalam reaktor} = H_L \text{ dalam konis} + H_L \text{ dalam shell} = 9,7089 \text{ ft}$

Tekanan Operasi :

- $P \text{ operasi} = \frac{\rho_L \times H_{L \text{ dalam reaktor}}}{144} = \frac{57,0420 \times 9,7089}{144} = 3,8459 \text{ psi}$
- $P \text{ design} = 1,2 \times P \text{ operasi} = 5,7689 \text{ psi}$

Tebal Shell

- Bahan konstruksi : Plate steel SA – 240 grade C

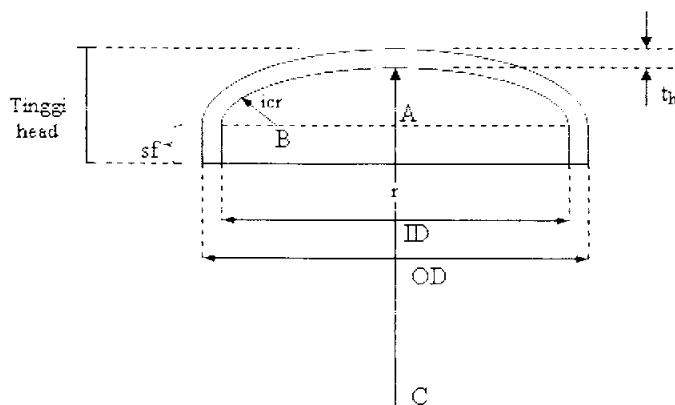
Dari Brownel & Young didapatkan [21] :

- $f = 18750$
- faktor korosi (C) = 1/8 in
- tipe sambungan : double welded but joint, E = 80 %

$$t_s = \frac{5,7689 \times 370,8040}{2(18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,7689)} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,1386 \text{ in} \quad [21, \text{pers. 13-1}]$$

- $t_s \sim 3/16 = 0,1875 \text{ in}$
- ditetapkan tebal standar = 3/16 in

Perhitungan Dished Head :



dimana : t_d = tebal minimum dish (head/bottom), mm, in

P = internal design pressure, kPa, psi (gauge)

r = crown radius / radius of dish, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

S = allowable stress value, kPa, psi

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance, mm

icr = inside corner radius / knuckle radius, in

- $OD = ID + 2 ts = 71.1790$ in

Dari [21, tabel 5.7, hal 90], didapat :

- OD standar = 72 in
- $r = 72$ in
- $icr = 4,375$ in

Dari [21, pers. 7-76, hal.138] :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \left(\frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0.5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \left(\frac{72}{4,375} \right)^{0.5} \right) = 1,7642$ in
- $a = ID/2 = 35,4028/2 = 35,4020$ in
- $AB = (ID/2) - icr = 31,0270$ in
- $BC = r - icr = 67,6250$ in
- $b = r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0.5} = 11,9129$ in

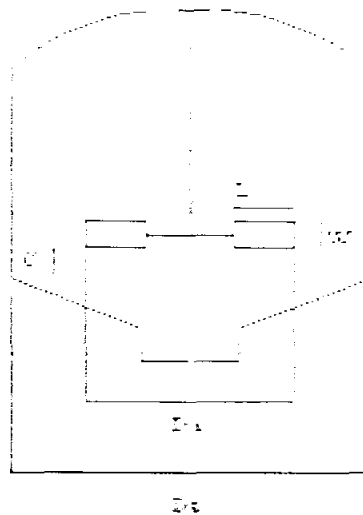
Dari [21, pers. 7-77, p. 138] :

- $td = \frac{P.r.W}{2.f.E - 0,2.P} + C = \frac{5,7689.72.1,7642}{2.18750.0,8 - 0,2.5,7689} = 0,1494$ in
- dipilih td standar = 3/16 in
- dipilih panjang $sf = 2$ in [21, tabel 5.8]
- Tinggi dish (OA) = $td + b + sf = 14,1004$ in
- H reaktor total = H shell + H konis + H nozzle + tinggi dish = 3,9550 m

Menghitung Pengaduk :

- Tipe : flat six turbine with disk [17, table 3.4-1, p.144]
- $Da = 0,3 Dt = 1,7701$ ft
- $J = Dt / 12 = 0,4917$ ft
- $W = Da / 5 = 0,3540$ ft

- $C = D_t / 3 = 1,9668 \text{ ft}$
- $L = D_a / 4 = 0,4425 \text{ ft}$



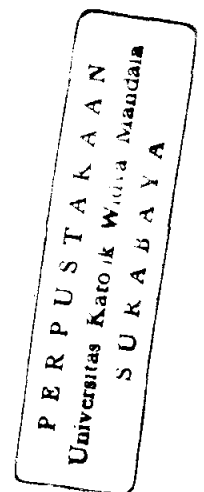
Dimana :

- D_a = diameter pengaduk
- D_t = diameter tangki
- L = panjang blade
- W = lebar blade
- C = jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk
- J = lebar baffle

Dari McCabe 5th ed. Didapatkan kecepatan agitator 20 – 150 rpm

Diambil kecepatan putaran = $N = 120 \text{ rpm} = 2 \text{ rps}$

- Viskositas camp = $0,324 \times (\rho \text{ camp})^{0,5}$ [18, ed.6, p.3-246]
 $= 2,4470 \times 2,42/3600 = 0,0016 \text{ lb/ft.s}$
- $NRE = \frac{N \cdot D_a^2 \cdot \rho}{\mu} = \frac{2 \cdot 1,7701^2 \cdot 57,0420}{0,0016} = 217.298,4613$
- $N_p = 5$ [17, p. 145, fig 3.4-4]
- $P = N_p \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot D_a^5 = 635.103,4783 \text{ J/s} = 85,16876 \text{ Hp}$
- Efisiensi motor = 93 % [23, p.521, fig 14-38]
- Power motor yang dipakai = $\frac{85,16876}{0,93} = 91,57932 \text{ Hp}$



Menghitung Jaket Pendingin :

- Tebal jaket = tebal shell = 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m
- Dari neraca panas : massa pendingin = 21.174,59 kg/batch
- ρ air (30°C) = 995,68 kg/m³
- Rate Volumetrik = $\frac{21.174,59}{995,68} = 21,2665 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam} = 0,0007 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$
- Ditetapkan kecepatan alir steam (V) = 1 ft/s = 0,3048 m/s
- Rate Volumetrik = $A \cdot V = \frac{1}{4} \pi (Di^2_{\text{jaket}} - Do^2_{\text{shell}}) \cdot V$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \pi (Di^2_{\text{jaket}} - 1,8080^2) \cdot V$

$$Di_{\text{jaket}} = 0,3050 \text{ m}$$

$$Di_{\text{jaket}} = 0,5523 \text{ m}$$

- Ditetapkan : Jaket spacing = 0,0125 m
- Do jaket = Di jaket + 2 . Js = 0,5523 + 2 . 0,0125 = 0,5773 m
- $\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_1)}{(T_2 - t_1)} = \frac{U \cdot A \cdot \theta}{M \cdot C} \cdot [20, eq 18.7, p.627]$
- Overall Ud = 5 – 75 Btu/hr.ft².°F, sehingga diambil 25 Btu/hr.ft².°F =
122,0703 Kkal/jam.m². [20, p.840]

Dimana :

- T1 = suhu bahan masuk = 150 °C
- T2 = suhu bahan keluar = 170 °C
- T1 = suhu air pendingin = 30°C
- θ = waktu = 2 jam
- M = massa bahan dalam tangki = 5.562,6978Kg/batch
- C = kapasitas bahan = 0,3743 kkal/mol.°C
- A = luas jaket pada shell dan konis

$$\ln \frac{(170 - 30)}{(150 - 30)} = \frac{122,0703 \text{ kkal} / \text{jam.m}^2 \times A \times 2 \text{ jam}}{5.562,6978 \text{ kg} / \text{batch} \times 0,3743 \text{ kkal} / \text{mol.}^{\circ} \text{C}}$$

- A = 6,9651 m²
- A = luas jaket pada shell + luas jaket pada konis = 6,9651 m²

$$6,9651 = \pi \cdot OD_{shell} \cdot H_j + (\pi \cdot R_s \cdot S - \pi \cdot R_n \cdot S)$$

$$6,9651 = \pi \cdot OD_{shell} \cdot H_j + \left(R_s \left(\frac{R_s}{\sin \alpha} \right) \right) - \left(R_n \left(\frac{R_n}{\sin \alpha} \right) \right)$$

$$6,9651 = \pi \cdot 1,8080 \cdot H_j + \frac{\pi}{\sin 45^\circ} (0,8992^2 - 0,0032^2)$$

$$H_j = 2,8522 \text{ m}$$

- $H_j = 2,8522 \text{ m} < H_{shell} = 2,9593 \text{ m} \rightarrow$ memenuhi

Perhitungan Jaket pemanas :

- Tebal jaket = tebal shell = 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m
- Dari neraca panas : massa steam = 6872649 kg/batch
- $\rho_{\text{steam}} (200^\circ\text{C}) = 2,6069 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Rate Volumetrik = $\frac{687,2649}{2,6069} = 3263,6330 \text{ m}^3 / \text{batch} = 0,0732 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$
- Ditetapkan kecepatan alir steam (V) = 1 ft/s
- Rate Volumetrik = $A \cdot V = \frac{1}{4} \pi (Di^2_{\text{jaket}} - Do^2_{\text{shell}}) \cdot V$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \pi (Di^2_{\text{jaket}} - 1,8080^2)$

$$Di^2_{\text{jaket}} = 0,2123 \text{ m}$$

$$Di_{\text{jaket}} = 0,4608 \text{ m}$$

- Ditetapkan : Jaket spacing = 0,0125 m
- $Do_{\text{jaket}} = Di_{\text{jaket}} + 2 \cdot Js$
 $= 0,2123 + 2 \cdot 0,0125 = 0,4608 \text{ m}$
- $\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_1)}{(T_2 - t_1)} = \frac{U \cdot A \cdot \theta}{M \cdot C} \dots\dots\dots [20, eq 18.7, p.627]$
- Overall $U_d = 5 - 50 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$, sehingga diambil $10 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} = 48,8281 \text{ Kkal/jam.m}^2$.

Dimana :

- T_1 = suhu hidrogen masuk = 30°C
- T_2 = suhu hidrogen keluar = 170°C
- t_1 = suhu steam masuk = 200°C
- θ = waktu = 10 menit = 1,6667 jam
- M = massa bahan dalam tangki = 68,6189 Kg/batch

- C = kapasitas bahan = 3,4618 kkal/mol.^oC
- A = luas jaket pada shell dan konis

$$\ln \frac{(200 - 30)}{(200 - 170)} = \frac{48.8281 \text{ kkal} / \text{jam.m}^2 \times A \times 1,6667 \text{ jam}}{68,6189 \text{ kg} / \text{batch} \times 3,4618 \text{ kkal} / \text{mol.}^{\circ} \text{C}}$$

- A = 16,5405 m²
- A = luas jaket pada shell + luas jaket pada konis = 16,5405 m²

$$16,5405 = \pi \cdot OD \text{ shell} \cdot Hj + (\pi \cdot Rs \cdot S - \pi \cdot Rn \cdot S)$$

$$16,5405 = \pi \cdot OD \text{ shell} \cdot Hj + \left(Rs \left(\frac{Rs}{\sin \alpha} \right) \right) - \left(Rn \left(\frac{Rn}{\sin \alpha} \right) \right)$$

$$16,5405 = \pi \cdot 1,8080 \cdot Hj + \frac{\pi}{\sin 45^{\circ}} (0,8992^2 - 0,0032^2)$$

$$Hj = 2,5974 \text{ m}$$

- Hj = 2,5974 m < Hshell = 2,9593 m → memenuhi

Sparger :

- Dari neraca massa didapat :
 - massa H₂ = 68,6189 kg/batch = 151,2796 lbm/batch
- ρ H₂ (30^oC) = 0,0805 lb/ft³
- Laju volumetrik H₂ dari blower

$$= \frac{\text{massa } H_2}{\rho H_2} = \frac{151,2796 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{batch}}}{0,0805 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3}} = 1.878,5053 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{batch}}$$

- Viskositas H₂ = 0,0112 cp = 0,0271 lbm/ft.jam

[17, App.A.3-4, p.867]

- Dari [28, hal.141] ditetapkan :

$$\text{- } Re_o = 30.000$$

$$\text{- } do = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} = 0,0208 \text{ ft}$$

$$\bullet \quad Wo = \frac{Re_o \times \pi \times do \times \mu}{4} = \frac{30.000 \times \pi \times 0,0208 \times 0,0271}{4} = 13,2717 \text{ lbm} / \text{jam}$$

$$\bullet \quad N = \frac{G}{Wo} = \frac{1.878,5053 \text{ lbm} / \text{jam}}{13,2717 \text{ lbm} / \text{jam}} = 11,3987 \cong 12 \text{ lubang}$$

- Sehingga ditetapkan : jumlah lubang = 12
- $D_p = 0,0071 \times Re_o^{(-0,05)}$ [28. pers.6.5]

$$D_p = 0,0071 \times 30.000^{(-0,05)} = 0,0042 \text{ in}$$

- Ditetapkan : D sparger = $\frac{3}{4}$ Da = 0,6883in
- Jarak melingkar antar sparger = 3 Dp = 0,0127in
- Digunakan pipa dengan Di = 3 in. sch 40

[17, App.A.5. hal 892]

6. Pompa (L – 113).

1) Spesifikasi.

Fungsi : Untuk memompa minyak yang terhidrogensi ke Plate Heat exchanger

Tipe : Centrifugal pump.

Dasar pemilihan : Beroperasi pada tekanan rendah, memberikan surge kolom yang besar.

Kondisi operasi : P = 1 atm.

$$T = 170^\circ\text{C} = 443,15^\circ\text{K}.$$

Jumlah : 1 buah.

2) Menentukan dimensi pompa.

- $\rho \text{ minyak kedelai} = 0,9137 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^3} = 57,0413 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}.$
- Massa minyak kedelai = 5551,6823 Kg/batch
- Kapasitas volumetrik larutan =

$$\frac{\text{Massa minyak kedelai}}{\rho_{\text{minyak kedelai}}} = \frac{5.551,6823}{913,7161} = 6,0880 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}} = 0,0017 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = 0,0597 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}$$

3) Dimensi pipa.

Untuk pertama kali aliran diasumsikan turbulen, sehingga :

$$D_{i \text{ opt}} = 3,9 \cdot q_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad [23, \text{p. 496}]$$

$$= 3,9 \cdot 0,0597^{0,45} \cdot 57,0413^3 = 1,8562 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih steel pipe (IPS) berukuran 2in sch 40 :

$$ID = 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,1722 \text{ ft.}$$

$$OD = 2,375 \text{ in} = 0,1979 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2 \quad [17, \text{App. A.5, p. 892}]$$

Pengecekan asumsi:

$$\text{Kecepatan linear} = v = \frac{0,0017}{0,0022} = 0,7808 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \cdot ID \cdot v}{\mu} = 22.777,3463 \text{ (turbulen)}$$

→ Asumsi pemilihan pipa memenuhi syarat.

4) Perhitungan ΣF .

Neraca Energi :

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

[17, pers 2.7-28, p 64]

Dimana ΣF merupakan total fraksional losses, meliputi :

11. Losses karena kontraksi , h_c
12. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f
13. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valve, h_f
14. Losses karena ekspansi pada bak penampung, h_{ex}
15. Losses karena pressure drop.

Maka :

*) Losses karena sudden kontraksi, h_c .

$$K_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)$$

Dimana : A_1 = luas penampang tangki.

A_2 = luas penampang pipa.

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

maka : $K_c = 0,55 \times (1 - 0) = 0,55$.

$$h_c = K_c \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 0,55 \cdot \frac{0,7808^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,1677 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, Ft.

Digunakan pipa commercial steel $\varepsilon = 0,000046$ ft

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,002197$$

Dari fig 2.10-3 Geankoplis 3rd diperoleh $f = 0,0065$

Penafsiran panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 22,9596 ft.

Pipa yang digunakan dilengkapi dengan:

3 buah elbow 90° ; $L_e/D = 35$ [17, tabel 2.10-1, hal 93]

1 buah gate valve ; $L_e/D = 9$

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma L &= \text{panjang total} = 22,9656 \text{ ft} + ((3 \text{ buah} \cdot 35 \cdot 0,1722 \text{ ft}) + (1 \text{ buah} \cdot 9 \cdot 0,1722 \text{ ft})) \\ &= 22,9656 \text{ ft} + 19,6363 \text{ ft} = 42,6019 \text{ ft} = 12,9867 \text{ m.}\end{aligned}$$

$$F_t = 3f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 3 \cdot 0,0065 \cdot \frac{12,9867}{0,0525} \cdot \frac{0,7808^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 1,4701 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena elbow} = h_f = 3 \cdot 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,7808^2}{2} = 0,6859 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena gate valve} = h_f = 1 \cdot 0,17 \cdot \frac{0,7808^2}{2} = 0,0518 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Friksi karena sudden expansion.

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 = 1.$$

Dimana :

A_1 = luas penampang pipa.

A_2 = luas penampang tangki.

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

$$h_{ex} = K_{ex} \cdot \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha}\right) = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{0,7808^2}{2 \cdot 1}\right) = 0,3049 \text{ J/kg}.$$

*) Total friksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= h_c + F_t + h_f + h_{ex} = 0,1677 + 1,4701 + (0,6859 + 0,0518) + 0,3049 \\ &= 2,6804 \text{ J/kg}\end{aligned}$$

5) Perhitungan Power pompa.

*) Perhitungan Ws.

$$\frac{1}{g_c} (\Delta v^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} (\Delta z) + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho \cdot g_c} + \Sigma F = - W_s \quad [17, \text{pers. 2.7 - 28}]$$

Dimana :

$$\Delta z = 9,1249 \text{ ft.}$$

$$\Delta P = 1 \text{ atm.}$$

$$\text{maka : Maka } W_s = 61,5203 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Perhitungan Pompa.

Dipakai jenis pompa centrifugal radial

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 50%

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta} \quad [17, \text{pers.3.3-2}]$$

$$= 123,0406 \text{ J/kg.}$$

Kecepatan massa = $v \cdot \rho$

$$= 0,0017 \frac{m^3}{s} \cdot 913,7161 \frac{kg}{m^3} = 1,5452 \frac{kg}{s}.$$

$$BHP = \frac{m \cdot W_p}{1000} = \frac{1,5452 \cdot 61,5203}{1000} = 0,1901$$

Untuk 0,5 kW, efisiensi motor = 75 % [17, hal 134]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{H_p}{\text{Efisiensi}} = \frac{0,1901}{0,75} = 0,2535$$

7. Heat Exchanger (E – 117)

Fungsi : Untuk mendinginkan minyak yang sudah terhidrogenasi.

Tipe : *plate heat exchanger*

Dasar pemilihan : luas permukaan perpindahan panas tinggi, *maintenance* mudah, banyak digunakan di industri makanan, membutuhkan *space* yang kecil.

Perhitungan :

1. Data (*physical properties*) dari fluida panas dan fluida dingin

- Fluida panas : minyak yang sudah terhidrogenasi.

$$\text{Massa alir } (m_1) = 5.5551,1838 \text{ kg/batch} = 12.263,5236 \text{ lbm/batch}$$

$Cp_1 = 0.8167 \text{ btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$

$\mu_1 = 1.0147 \text{ lb/ft.h}$

$k_1 = 0.36 \text{ btu/h.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$

$\rho_2 = 918.7315 \text{ kg/m}^3$

- Fluida dingin (air dari unit utilitas)

Massa alir (m_2) = 28.298,2739 kg/batch = 62.3865236 lbm/batch

$Cp_2 = 4.183 \text{ kJ/kg.}^\circ\text{K} = 0.9991 \text{ btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$

$\mu_2 = 0.2385 \text{ lb/ft.h}$

$k_2 = 0.346 \text{ btu/h.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$

$\rho_2 = 988.07 \text{ kg/m}^3$

2. Perhitungan Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient

Ditetapkan :

- Bahan konstruksi untuk *plate heat exchanger* adalah *stainless steel* tipe 316
- As (luas perpindahan panas per *plate*) = $0.0733 \text{ m}^2 = 0.7887 \text{ ft}^2$
- W (lebar plate) = 178 mm
- L (panjang plate) = 735 mm
- d *port* = 79 mm
- δ (tebal dinding *plate*) = 0,8 mm = 0,0026 ft
- b (spasi *plate* rata-rata) = 4 mm
- $\phi = 1,17$
- $\Delta P = 0,5 \text{ psi}$ ($\Delta P = 0,1 - 2,5 \text{ psi}$)

[29]

[16, table 4-12,p.153]

Perhitungan ΔT_{LMTD} .

Hot liquid	Cold liquid
$T_1 = 170 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$t_2 = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
$T_2 = 90 \text{ }^\circ\text{C.}$	$t_1 = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
$T_1 - T_2 = 80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C.}$	$t_2 - t_1 = 15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C.}$

maka : $T_1 - t_2 = 170 - 45 = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C.}$

$T_2 - t_1 = 90 - 30 = 60 \text{ }^\circ\text{C.}$

$\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1 = 125 - 60 = 65 \text{ }^\circ\text{C.}$

$$\Delta T_{\text{LIMIT}} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln\left(\frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}\right)} = \frac{65}{\ln\left(\frac{125}{60}\right)} = 23.8^\circ\text{C}$$

$$d_e \text{ (hydraulic diameter)} = \frac{2b}{\phi} = \frac{2.4 \text{ mm}}{1.17} = 6.8376 \text{ mm} = 0.0224 \text{ ft}$$

FLUIDA DINGIN	FLUIDA PANAS
$J_1 = \frac{2.5 \cdot (\mu_2)^{0.3}}{2 \cdot \Delta P}$ $= \frac{2.5 \cdot (1.9370)^{0.3}}{2.0.5} = 0.7621$ $J_2 = 0.28 \cdot \left(\frac{Cp_2 \cdot \mu_2}{k_2}\right)^{0.4} \cdot k_2 \cdot (\mu_2)^{-0.65}$ $= 0.28 \cdot \left(\frac{0.02385 \cdot 1.9370}{0.346}\right)^{0.4} \cdot 0.346 \cdot (1.9370)^{-0.65}$ $= 0.0708$ $H_1 = \frac{J_2}{J_1^{0.241}} \cdot \frac{m_2}{As} \cdot d_e^{-0.28}$ $= \frac{0.0708}{(0.7621)^{0.241}} \cdot \frac{62.386,3746}{0.7887} \cdot (0.0224)^{-0.28}$ $= 1.033,3527 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$	$J_1 = \frac{2.5 \cdot (\mu_2)^{0.3}}{2 \cdot \Delta P} = \frac{2.5 \cdot (1.0147)^{0.3}}{2.0.5} = 0.6277$ $J_2 = 0.28 \cdot \left(\frac{Cp_2 \cdot \mu_2}{k_2}\right)^{0.4} \cdot k_2 \cdot (\mu_2)^{-0.65}$ $= 0.28 \cdot \left(\frac{0.8167 \cdot 1.0147}{0.36}\right)^{0.4} \cdot 0.36 \cdot (1.0147)^{-0.65}$ $= 0.1394$ $h_2 = \frac{J_2}{J_1^{0.241}} \cdot \frac{m_2}{As} \cdot d_e^{-0.28}$ $= \frac{0.1394}{(0.6277)^{0.241}} \cdot \frac{12.263,5236}{0.7887} \cdot (0.0224)^{-0.28}$ $= 485,6712 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$

$$T_W = \frac{T_{\text{air}} + t_{\text{ave}}}{2} = \frac{30^\circ\text{C} + 130^\circ\text{C}}{2} = 80^\circ\text{C} = 353^\circ\text{K}$$

$$k \text{ logam pada } T_W = 15,0943 \text{ W/m.K} = 8,7213 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \quad [30]$$

$$\frac{1}{U} = \frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} + \frac{\delta}{k} = \frac{1}{1.033,3527} + \frac{1}{60,7089} + \frac{0,0026}{485,6712} = 0,0033$$

$$U = 300,7654 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Asumsi : U_{design} lebih besar daripada U_{clean} sebesar 10%

$$U_{\text{design}} = 1,1 \cdot 300,7654 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} = 330,8419 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$= 6.763,0374 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

3. Perhitungan Jumlah Plate

$$A = \frac{Q}{U \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}} = \frac{425.537,0976 \text{ kJ/jam}}{6.763,0374 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot 23,8^\circ\text{C}} = 2,6465 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{jumlah plate} = \frac{A}{A_s} = \frac{2,6465 \text{ m}^2}{0,0733 \text{ m}^2} = 36,10541 \approx 37 \text{ buah}$$

4. Pengecekan Pressure Drop

ΔP dalam <i>channel</i>	ΔP dalam <i>port</i>
$N_p = 1$ $N_c = 7,5$ $Sc = W.b = 178 \text{ mm} \cdot 4 \text{ mm}$ $= 0,000712 \text{ m}^2$ $G = \frac{M}{N_c \times Sc} = \frac{28.298,2739}{7,5 \times 0,00071}$ $= 5299302,2285 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$ $N_{re} = \frac{G \times de}{\mu} = \frac{5299302,2285 \times 6,8376 \text{ mm}}{0,8007 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}}$ $= 45253584,5534$ $f = \frac{1,17}{N_{Re}^{0,27}} = \frac{1,17}{(45253584,5534)^{0,27}}$ $= 0,01$ $\Delta P = \frac{2fGL}{\rho \times de}$ $= \frac{2 \times 0,0171 \times 5299302,2285 \times 0,735}{988,07 \times 0,0068376}$ $= 11.561,2336 \text{ Pa}$	$D_{port} = 79 \text{ mm}$ $A_{port} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (79)^2 = 0,0049 \text{ m}^2$ $G' = \frac{M}{A_{port}} = \frac{12.263,5236}{0,0049}$ $= 1135433,3017 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$ $N_{re} = \frac{G' \times de}{\mu} = \frac{1135433,3017 \times 6,837}{1,510 \text{ kg/m.s}}$ $= 5141277,3908$ $f = \frac{1,17}{N_{Re}^{0,27}} = \frac{1,17}{(5141277,3908)^{0,27}}$ $= 0,0180$ $\Delta P = \frac{2fGL}{\rho \times de}$ $= \frac{2 \times 0,0316 \times 1135433,3017 \times 0,735}{1,51 \times 0,0068376}$ $= 4.792,7345 \text{ Pa}$

$$\Delta P_{\text{total}} = \Delta P_{\text{dalam channel}} + \Delta P_{\text{dalam port}} = 11561,2336 + 4792,7345 \text{ Pa}$$

$$= 16353,9680 \text{ Pa} = 2,4352 \text{ psi (memenuhi)}$$

8. Pompa (L – 118).

1) Spesifikasi.

Fungsi : Untuk memompa minyak yang terhidrogensi dari Plate Heat exchanger ke plate & frame filter press.

Tipe : Centrifugal pump.

Dasar pemilihan : Beroperasi pada tekanan rendah, memberikan surge kolom yang besar.

Kondisi operasi : $P = 1 \text{ atm.}$

$$T = 90 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 363,15 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{K.}$$

Jumlah : 1 buah.

2) Menentukan dimensi pompa.

- $\rho \text{ minyak kedelai} = 0,9137 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^3} = 57,0413 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}.$
- Massa minyak kedelai = 5.551,6823 Kg/batch
- Kapasitas volumetrik larutan =

$$\frac{\text{Massa minyak kedelai}}{\rho \text{ minyak kedelai}} = \frac{5.551,6823}{913,7161} = 6,0880 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}} = 0,0017 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = 0,0597 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}$$

3) Dimensi pipa.

Untuk pertama kali aliran diasumsikan turbulen, sehingga :

$$D_{i \text{ opt}} = 3,9 \cdot q_r^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad [23, \text{ p. 496}]$$

$$= 3,9 \cdot 0,0597^{0,45} \cdot 913,7161^3 = 1,8562$$

Dipilih steel pipe (IPS) berukuran 2 in sch 40 :

$$ID = 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,1722 \text{ ft.}$$

$$OD = 2,375 \text{ in} = 0,1979 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2 \quad [17, \text{ App. A.5, p. 892}]$$

Pengecekan asumsi:

$$\text{Kecepatan linear} = v = \frac{0,0017}{0,0022} = 0,7808$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \cdot ID \cdot v}{\mu} = 22.777.3643 \text{ (turbulen)}$$

→ Asumsi pemilihan pipa memenuhi syarat.

4) Perhitungan ΣF .

Neraca Energi :

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

[17, pers 2.7-28, p 64]

Dimana ΣF merupakan total fraksional losses, meliputi :

16. Losses karena kontraksi , h_c
17. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f
18. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valve, h_f
19. Losses karena ekspansi pada bak penampung, h_{ex}
20. Losses karena pressure drop.

Maka :

*) Losses karena sudden kontraksi, h_c .

$$K_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)$$

Dimana : A_1 = luas penampang tangki.

A_2 = luas penampang pipa.

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

maka : $K_c = 0,55 \times (1 - 0) = 0,55$.

$$h_c = K_c \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 0,55 \cdot \frac{0,7808^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,1677 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel $\epsilon = 0,000046 \text{ ft}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,002197$$

Dari fig 2.10-3 Geankoplis 3^{ed} diperoleh $f = 0,0065$

Penafsiran panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 22,9656 ft.

Pipa yang digunakan dilengkapi dengan:

3 buah elbow 90° ; $L_e/D = 35$

[17, tabel 2.10-1, hal 93]

1 buah gate valve : $L_e/D = 9$

$$\Sigma L = \text{panjang total} = 22,9656 \text{ ft} + ((3\text{buah} \cdot 35 \cdot 0,1722 \text{ ft}) + (1 \text{ buah} \cdot 9 \cdot 0,1722 \text{ ft})) \\ = 22,9656 \text{ ft} + 19,6363 \text{ ft} = 42,6019 \text{ ft} = 12,9867 \text{ m.}$$

$$F_t = 3f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 3 \cdot 0,0065 \cdot \frac{12,9867}{0,0525} \cdot \frac{0,7808^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 1,9601 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena elbow} = hf = 3 \cdot 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,7808^2}{2} = 0,6859 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena gate valve} = hf = 1 \cdot 0,17 \cdot \frac{0,7808^2}{2} = 0,0518 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Friksi karena sudden expansion.

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 = 1.$$

Dimana :

A_1 = luas penampang pipa.

A_2 = luas penampang tangki.

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

$$h_{ex} = K_{ex} \cdot \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha}\right) = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{0,7808^2}{2 \cdot 1}\right) = 0,3049 \text{ J/kg}.$$

*) Total friksi.

$$\Sigma F = h_c + F_t + h_f + h_{ex} = 0,1677 + 1,9601 + (0,6859 + 0,0518) + 0,3049 \\ = 3,1704 \text{ J/kg}$$

5) Perhitungan Power pompa.

*) Perhitungan W_s .

$$\frac{1}{g_c \cdot 2 \cdot \alpha} (\Delta v^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} (\Delta z) + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho \cdot g_c} + \Sigma F = - W_s \quad [17, \text{hal } 2.7 - 28]$$

Dimana :

$$\Delta z = 3,2808 \text{ ft.}$$

$$\Delta P = 2,7974 \text{ atm.}$$

$$\text{maka : Maka } W_s = 12,9795 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Perhitungan Pompa.

Dipakai jenis pompa centrifugal radial

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 50%

$$W_p = \frac{w_s}{\eta} \quad [17, \text{pers.3.3-2}]$$

$$= 25,9589 \text{ J/kg}$$

Kecepatan massa = $v * \rho$

$$= 0,0017 \frac{m^3}{s} * 913,7161 \frac{kg}{m^3} = 1,5452 \frac{kg}{s}$$

$$BHP = \frac{m * W_p}{1000} = \frac{1,5452 * 25,9589}{1000} = 0,0401$$

Untuk 0,5 kW, efisiensi motor = 75 % [17, hal 134]

$$\text{Power motor yang dipakai} = \frac{H_p}{\text{Efisiensi}} = \frac{0,0401}{0,75} = 0,0535$$

9. Filter Press (H – 119).

Fungsi : untuk menyaring solid (nikel) dari minyak yang sudah terhidrogenasi

Tipe : Plate and frame filter press

Dasar perancangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Waktu pembersihan} &= \text{waktu pembongkaran} + \text{pengambilan cake} + \\ &\quad \text{pencucian plate and frame} + \text{pemasangan} \\ &= (15 + 15 + 15 + 15) \text{ menit} = 60 \text{ menit} = 1 \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan :

- $\rho_{\text{filtrat}} = 0,9173 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- $\rho_{\text{cake}} = 0,8531 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Jumlah filtrat = 5.551,6823 kg/ batch
- Jumlah cake = 0,5167 kg/batch
- Kecepatan volumetrik filtrat = $\frac{5.551,6823 \text{ kg / batch}}{0,9173 \text{ kg / m}^3}$
 $= 6.051,6378 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch}$
 $= 213.710,4157 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch}$

[19, Tabel 19-17]

- Ukuran plate and frame = 48 in x 48 in

- Luas efektif = 28.8 ft^2
- Total kapasitas = $1.2 \text{ ft}^3/\text{in}$ tebal
- Volume cake = $\frac{0,5167 \text{ kg} / \text{batch}}{0,8531 \text{ kg} / \text{m}^3} = 0,5452 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam} = 19,2542 \text{ ft}^3 / \text{jam}$
- Volume tiap frame = luas x tebal
- Tebal frame berkisar antara 0,125-8 in [19, hal 19-66]
- sehingga diambil tebal frame = 1 in
- Volume cake dalam tiap frame = $\frac{19,2542 \text{ ft}^3}{2} \times \frac{1 \text{ in}}{12 \text{ in} / \text{ft}} = 0,8023 \text{ ft}^3$
- Jumlah frame = $\frac{\text{Volume cake}}{\text{Volume tiap frame}} = \frac{19,2542 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8023 \text{ ft}^3} = 24 \text{ buah}$
- Panjang alat berkisar antara 0,5-20 m [16, hal 223]
- Jumlah plate = $(24 \times 2) = 48 \text{ buah}$
- Jumlah frame = $(24 \times 2) + 1 = 49 \text{ buah}$
- Tebal plate and frame total = $49 \times \frac{1 \text{ in}}{12 \text{ in} / \text{ft}} = 4,0833 \text{ ft} = 1,2446 \text{ m}$

(memenuhi range panjang alat dari Ulrich)

10. Pompa (L – 125).

1) Spesifikasi.

Fungsi : Untuk memompa minyak yang terhidrogenasi dari frame filter press ke tangki intermediet II.

Tipe : Centrifugal pump.

Dasar pemilihan : Beroperasi pada tekanan rendah, memberikan surge kolom yang besar.

Kondisi operasi : $P = 1 \text{ atm.}$

$$T = 80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 353,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K.}$$

Jumlah : 1 buah.

2) Menentukan dimensi pompa.

- ρ minyak kedelai = $0,9137 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^3} = 57,0413 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$.
- Massa minyak kedelai = 5.551,1656 kg/batch
- Kapasitas volumetrik larutan =

$$\frac{\text{Massa minyak kedelai}}{\rho_{\text{minyak kedelai}}} = \frac{5.551,1656}{913,7219} = 6,0754 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}} = 0,0017 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = 0,0596 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}$$

3) Dimensi pipa.

Untuk pertama kali aliran diasumsikan turbulen, sehingga :

$$D_{i \text{ opt}} = 3,9 \cdot q_r^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad [23, \text{p. 496}]$$

$$= 3,9 \cdot 0,0596^{0,45} \cdot 57,0413^{0,13} = 1,8545 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih steel pipe (IPS) berukuran 2 in sch 40 :

$$\text{ID} = 2,3750 \text{ in} = 0,1979 \text{ ft.}$$

$$\text{OD} = 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,1722 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2 \quad [17, \text{App. A.5, p. 892}]$$

Pengecekan asumsi:

$$\text{Kecepatan linear} = v = \frac{0,0017}{0,0022} = 0,7792 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \cdot \text{ID} \cdot v}{\mu} = 22.730,1332 \text{ (turbulen)}$$

→ Asumsi pemilihan pipa memenuhi syarat.

4) Perhitungan ΣF .

Neraca Energi :

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

[17, pers 2.7-28, p 64]

Dimana ΣF merupakan total fraksional losses, meliputi :

8. Losses karena kontraksi , h_c
9. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f
10. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valve, h_f

11. Losses karena ekspansi pada bak penampung, h_{ex}

12. Losses karena pressure drop.

Maka :

*) Losses karena sudden kontraksi, h_c .

$$K_c = 0.55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)$$

Dimana : A_1 = luas penampang tangki.

A_2 = luas penampang pipa.

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

maka : $K_c = 0,55 \times (1 - 0) = 0,55$.

$$h_c = K_c \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 0,55 \cdot \frac{0,7792^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,1670 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_t .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel $\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ ft}$

$\varepsilon/D = 0,002197$

Dari fig 2.10-3 Geankoplis 3^{ed} diperoleh $f = 0,0060$

Penafsiran panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 32,8080 ft.

Pipa yang digunakan dilengkapi dengan:

5 buah elbow 90° ; $L_e/D = 35$ [17, tabel 2.10-1, hal 93]

1 buah gate valve ; $L_e/D = 9$

ΣL = panjang total = 32,8080 ft + ((5 buah * 35 * 0,1722 ft) + (1 buah * 9 * 0,1722 ft))

= 32,8080 ft + 31,6937 ft = 64,5017 ft = 19,6627 m.

$$F_t = 5f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 5 \cdot 0,0060 \cdot \frac{19,6627}{0,0525} \cdot \frac{0,7792^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 3,4102 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena elbow} = hf = 5 \cdot 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,7792^2}{2} = 1,1385 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena gate valve} = hf = 1 \cdot 0,17 \cdot \frac{0,7792^2}{2} = 0,0516 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Friksi karena sudden expansion.

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 = 1.$$

Dimana :

A_1 = luas penampang pipa.

A_2 = luas penampang tangki.

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

$$h_{ex} = K_{ex} * \left(\frac{v^2}{2 * \alpha} \right) = 1 * \left(\frac{0,7792^2}{2 * 1} \right) = 0,3036 \text{ J/kg}.$$

*) Total friksi.

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= h_c + F_t + h_f + h_{ex} = 0,1670 + 3,4102 + (1,1385 + 0,0516) + 0,3036 \\ &= 5,0709 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

5) Perhitungan Power pompa.

*) Perhitungan W_s .

$$\frac{1}{g_c * 2 * \alpha} (\Delta v^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} (\Delta z) + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho * g_c} + \Sigma F = - W_s \quad [17, \text{pers. 2.7 - 28}]$$

Dimana :

$$\Delta z = 9,6683 \text{ ft.}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm.}$$

$$P_2 = 1,3932 \text{ atm.}$$

$$\Delta P = 0,3932 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{maka : Maka } W_s = 33,9778 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Perhitungan Pompa.

Dipakai jenis pompa centrifugal radial

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 50%

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta} \quad [17, \text{pers.3.3-2}]$$

$$= 67,9556 \text{ J/kg}.$$

Kecepatan massa = $v * \rho$

$$= 0,0017 \frac{m^3}{s} * 913,7219 \frac{kg}{m^3} = 1,5452 \frac{kg}{s}.$$

$$BHP = \frac{m * W_p}{1000} = \frac{1,5452 * 67,9556}{1000} = 0,1048$$

Untuk 0,5 kW, efisiensi motor = 75 %

[17, hal 134]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{H_p}{\text{Efisiensi}} = \frac{0.1048}{0.75} = 0.1397$$

Powe motor yang dipakai = 0,25 hp

11. TANGKI INTERMEDIET II (F – 121)

- Fungsi : Tempat untuk menampung minyak kedelai yang sudah disaring dari filter press.
- Tipe : Bejana silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berupa dishead head dan tutup bawah berupa konis ($\alpha = 45^\circ$)
- Sistem oprasi : Batch
- Waktu penyimpanan : 1 jam
- Dasar Pemilihan : beroperasi pada tekanan atmosfer, cocok digunakan untuk menyimpan liquid

Perhitungan :

Dari neraca massa didapat :

- komposisi minyak kedelai yang terhidrogenasi = 5.551,1656 Kg/batch
= 12.238,7943 lb/batch
- Menghitung densitas margarine :

$$\rho = 0,8475 + (0,0003 * \text{saponivication value}) + (0,00014 * \text{iodine value})$$

$$= 0,8475 + (0,0003 * 200) + (0,00014 * 70)$$

$$= 0,9173 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 57,2670 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \quad [6, \text{vol.A.10, p.185}]$$
- Menghitung viskositas margarine :

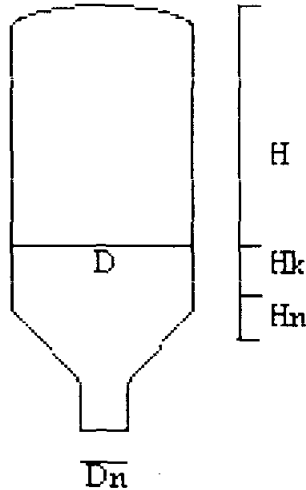
$$\mu = 0,324 * (\rho \text{ margarine})^{0.5}$$

$$= 0,324 * (57,2670)^{0.5}$$

$$= (2,4519 * 2,42) / 3600 = 0,0016 \text{ lb/ft.s} \quad [19, \text{p.3-6}]$$
- V margarin = $\frac{m}{\rho} = \frac{12.238,7943}{57,2670} = 213,7145 \text{ ft}^3$

Ditetapkan :

- $V_{\text{camp}} = 80\% V_{\text{tangki}}$
- $H_t = D$
- $D_n = 3 \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ ft}$
- $V_{\text{tangki}} = \frac{213,7145}{0,8} = 267,1431 \text{ ft}^3$



- $V_{\text{camp dalam konis}} = V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \right) \times H_t - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left(\frac{D}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left(\frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\tan \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\tan \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $V_{\text{shell}} = (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times H$
 $= (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times 1,5 H$
 $= 1,1775 D^3$
- $V_{\text{dish head}} = 0,000049 D^3$ (Brownel & Young, pers. 5.11)
- $V_{\text{camp dalam reaktor}} = V_{\text{camp dalam dish head}} + V_{\text{camp dalam shell}} + V_{\text{camp dalam konis}}$

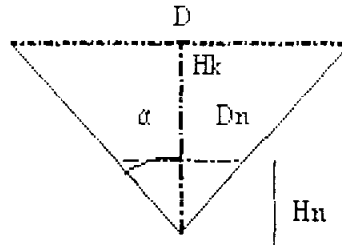
$$267,1431 = 0,000049 D^3 + \frac{1}{4} \pi D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - 0,25^3)$$

$$267,1431 = 0,000049 D^3 + 1,1775 D^3 + 0,1308 D^3 - 2,0437 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$D^3 = 204,1849 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 5,8885 \text{ ft} = 1,7948 \text{ m}$$

$$H_L = 1,5 D = 8,8328 \text{ ft} = 2,6923 \text{ m}$$



- $V \text{ camp dalam konis} = \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 45} (5,8885^3 - 0,25^3) = 26,121 \text{ ft}^3$
- $H_L \text{ dalam konis} = \frac{D - Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{5,8885 - 0,25}{2 \tan 45} = 2,8193 \text{ ft}$
- $Hn = \frac{Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,25}{2 \tan \alpha} = 0,125 \text{ ft}$
- $V \text{ camp dalam shell} = V \text{ camp} - V \text{ camp dalam konis} = 187,0023 \text{ ft}^3$
- $H \text{ camp dalam shell} = \frac{V_{\text{camp dalam shell}}}{\frac{\pi}{4} D_{\text{shell}}^2} = \frac{187,0023}{\frac{\pi}{4} (5,8885^2)} = 6,8701 \text{ ft}$
- $H_L \text{ dalam tangki} = H_L \text{ dalam konis} + H_L \text{ dalam shell} = 9,6893 \text{ ft}$

Tekanan Operasi :

- $P \text{ operasi} = \frac{\rho_L \times H_{L \text{ dalam reaktor}}}{144} = \frac{57,2670 \times 9,6893}{144} = 3,8533 \text{ psi}$
- $P \text{ design} = 1,2 \times P \text{ operasi} = 5,78 \text{ psi}$

Tebal Shell

- Bahan konstruksi : Plate steel SA – 240 grade C

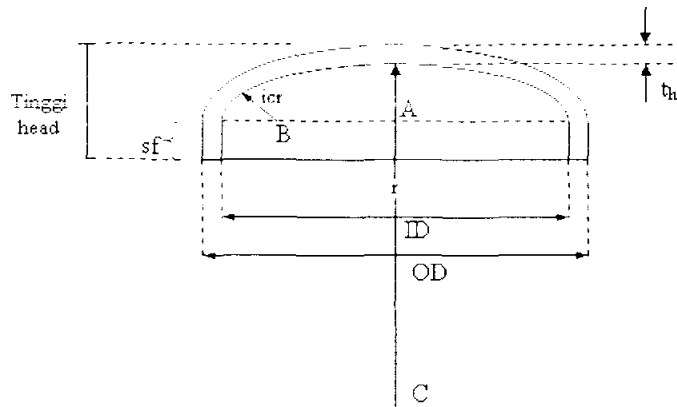
Dari Brownel & Young didapatkan :

- $f = 18750$
- faktor korosi (C) = 1/8 in
- tipe sambungan : double welded but joint, E = 80 %

- [21, pers. 13-1]

- $t_s = \frac{5.78 \times 70,6632}{2(18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5.78)} + \frac{1}{8} = 0.1386 \text{ in}$
- $t_s \sim 3/16 = 0.1875 \text{ in}$
- ditetapkan tebal standar = 3/16 in

Perhitungan Dished Head :



dimana : t_d = tebal minimum dish (head/bottom), mm, in

P = internal design pressure, kPa, psi (gauge)

r = crown radius / radius of dish, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

S = allowable stress value, kPa, psi

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance, mm

icr = inside corner radius / knuckle radius, in

- $OD = ID + 2 t_s = 71,0382 \text{ in}$

[21, tabel 5.7, hal 90], didapat :

- OD standar = 72 in
- $r = 72 \text{ in}$
- $icr = 4,375 \text{ in}$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \left(\frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \left(\frac{72}{4,375} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,7642 \text{ in}$$

[21, pers. 7-76, hal.138]

- $a = ID/2 = 35,3316 \text{ in}$

- $AB = (ID/2) - icr = 30,9566 \text{ in}$
- $BC = r - icr = 67,6250 \text{ in}$
- $b = r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0.5} = 11,8766 \text{ in}$
- $td = \frac{P.r.W}{2.f.E - 0,2.P} + C = \frac{5,78.72.1,7642}{2.18750.0,8 - 0,2.5,78} = 0,1495 \text{ in}$

[12, pers. 7-77, p. 138]

- dipilih td standar = $3/16 \text{ in}$
- dipilih panjang $sf = 2 \text{ in}$ [21, tabel 5.8]
- Tinggi dish (OA) = $td + b + sf = 0,1875 + 2 + 11,8766 = 14,0641 \text{ in}$
- H reaktor total = H shell + H konis + H nozzle + tinggi dish
 $= 12,9491 \text{ ft} = 3,94689 \text{ m}$

12. Pompa (L – 122)

1) Spesifikasi.

Fungsi : Untuk memompa minyak yang terhidrogensi dari tangki intermediet II ke tangki emulsifikasi.

Tipe : Centrifugal pump.

Dasar pemilihan : Beroperasi pada tekanan rendah, memberikan surge kolom yang besar.

Kondisi operasi : $P = 1 \text{ atm}$.

$$T = 74,62^\circ\text{C} = 347,77^\circ\text{K}.$$

Jumlah : 1 buah.

2) Menentukan dimensi pompa.

- $\rho \text{ minyak kedelai} = 0,9137 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^3} = 57,0413 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}.$
- Massa minyak kedelai = $5.551,1656 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Kapasitas volumetrik larutan =

$$\frac{\text{Massa minyak kedelai}}{\rho_{\text{minyak kedelai}}} = \frac{5.551,1656}{913,7219} = 6,0756 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}} = 0,0017 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = 0,0596 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}$$

3) Dimensi pipa.

Untuk pertama kali aliran diasumsikan turbulen, sehingga :

$$D_{i, \text{opt}} = 3,9 \cdot q_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad [23, \text{p. 496}]$$

$$= 3,9 \cdot 0,0596^{0,45} \cdot 57,0413^{0,13} = 1,8545 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih steel pipe (IPS) berukuran 2 in sch 40 :

$$ID = 2,3750 \text{ in} = 0,1722 \text{ ft.}$$

$$OD = 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,1979 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2 \quad [17, \text{App. A.5, p. 892}]$$

Pengecekan asumsi:

$$\text{Kecepatan linear} = v = \frac{0,0017}{0,0022} = 0,7793 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \cdot ID \cdot v}{\mu} = 22.731,0641 \text{ (turbulen)}$$

→ Asumsi pemilihan pipa memenuhi syarat.

4) Perhitungan ΣF .

Neraca Energi :

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

[17, pers 2.7-28, p 64]

Dimana ΣF merupakan total fraksional losses, meliputi :

13. Losses karena kontraksi , h_c
14. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f
15. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valve, h_f
16. Losses karena ekspansi pada bak penampung, h_{ex}
17. Losses karena pressure drop.

Maka :

*) Losses karena sudden kontraksi, h_c .

$$K_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)$$

Dimana : A_1 = luas penampang tangki.

A_2 = luas penampang pipa.

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

maka : $K_c = 0,55 \times (1 - 0) = 0,55$.

$$h_c = K_c \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 0,55 \cdot \frac{0,7793^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,1670 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_t .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel $\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ ft}$

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,002197$$

Dari fig 2.10-3 Geankoplis 3^{ed} diperoleh $f = 0,0065$

Penafsiran panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 32,8080 ft.

Pipa yang digunakan dilengkapi dengan:

4 buah elbow 90° ; $L_e/D = 35$ [17, tabel 2.10-1, hal 93]

1 buah gate valve ; $L_e/D = 9$

$$\Sigma L = \text{panjang total} = 32,8080 \text{ ft} + ((4 \text{ buah} \cdot 35 \cdot 0,1722 \text{ ft}) + (1 \text{ buah} \cdot 9 \cdot 0,1722 \text{ ft}))$$

$$= 32,8080 \text{ ft} + 256650 \text{ ft} = 58,4730 \text{ ft} = 17,8247 \text{ m}.$$

$$F_t = 4f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 4 \cdot 0,0065 \cdot \frac{17,8247}{0,0209} \cdot \frac{0,7793^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 2,6794 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena elbow} = h_f = 4 \cdot 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,7793^2}{2} = 0,9109 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena gate valve} = h_f = 1 \cdot 0,17 \cdot \frac{0,7793^2}{2} = 0,0516 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Friksi karena sudden expansion.

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 = 1.$$

Dimana :

A_1 = luas penampang pipa.

A_2 = luas penampang tangki.

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

$$h_{ex} = K_{ex} \cdot \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha}\right) = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{0,7793^2}{2 \cdot 1}\right) = 0,3036 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Total friksi.

$$\Sigma F = h_c + F_t + h_f + h_{ex} = 0,1670 + 2,6794 + (0,9109 + 0,0516) + 0,3036$$

$$= 4,1125 \text{ J/kg}$$

5) Perhitungan Power pompa.

*) Perhitungan W_s .

$$\frac{1}{g_c * 2 * \alpha} (\Delta v^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} (\Delta z) + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho * g_c} + \Sigma F = - W_s \quad [17, \text{pers. 2.7 - 28}]$$

Dimana :

$$\Delta z = 12,2398 \text{ ft.}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm.}$$

$$P_2 = 1,4183 \text{ atm.}$$

$$\Delta P = 0,4183 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{maka : Maka } W_s = 40,7079 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Perhitungan Pompa.

Dipakai jenis pompa centrifugal radial

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 50%

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta} \quad [17, \text{pers.3.3-2}]$$

$$= 81,4158 \text{ J/kg.}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan massa} = v * \rho$$

$$= 0,0017 \frac{m^3}{s} * 913,7219 \frac{kg}{m^3} = 1,5452 \frac{kg}{s}.$$

$$BHP = \frac{m * W_p}{1000} = 1,5452 \frac{0,1927 * 81,4158}{1000} = 0,1255$$

$$\text{Untuk } 0,5 \text{ kW, efisiensi motor} = 75 \% \quad [17, \text{hal 134}]$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{Hp}{\text{Efisiensi}} = \frac{0,1255}{0,75} = 0,1674$$

Power motor yang dipakai = 0,25 hp

13. TANGKI BUMBU FASE MINYAK (M – 124)

- Fungsi : Sebagai tempat untuk mencampur bumbu – bumbu dalam fase minyak.
- Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berupa plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis ($\alpha = 45^\circ$) yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk
- Dasar pemilihan : beroperasi pada tekanan atmosfer.
- Waktu tinggal : 1 jam

Perhitungan :

Dari neraca massa didapat :

- total bumbu dalam fase minyak yang ditambahkan sebanyak 79,3333 kg/batch terhadap jumlah margarin.
- bumbu – bumbu yang ditambahkan adalah :
 - Lesitin = 0.5 %
 - Vit A = 0,05 %
 - Vit D = 0.05%
 - Pewarna β -Karotene = 0.59 %

Sehingga untuk mengetahui jumlah masing – masing komponen yang ditambahkan adalah :

- Lesitin = $0,5\% \times 6.666,6667 \text{ kg/batch} = 33,3333 \text{ Kg/jam}$
- Dengan cara yang sama didapat :

komponen	massa (kg)	Xi	Ro (74,62°C)	Xi/Roi
Pewarna (b-karoten)	39,3333	0,4958	0,8188	0,6055
Vit A	3,3333	0,0420	0,7842	0,0536
VIT D	3,3333	0,0420	0,7177	0,0585
Lesitin	33,3333	0,4202	0,7493	0,5607
total (kg/batch)	79,3333	1,0000	-	1,2784

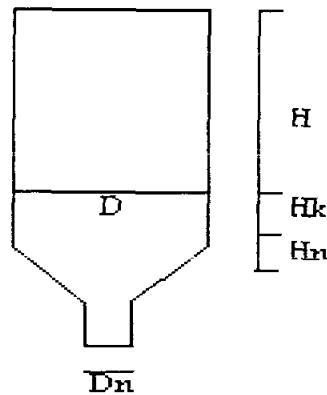
$$\frac{1}{\rho_{camp}} = \sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i}$$

- $\rho_{camp} = 1/1,1498 = 0,8697 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 54,2977 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$
- total massa masuk = $79.3333 \text{ kg/batch} = 174,9010 \text{ lbm/batch}$
- $V_{camp} = \frac{m_{camp}}{\rho_{camp}} = \frac{174,9010}{54,2977} = 3,2211 \text{ ft}^3 / \text{batch}$

Ditetapkan :

- $V_{camp} = 80\% V \text{ tangki}$
- $H_L = D$
- $D_n = 3 \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ ft}$

$$V \text{ tangki} = \frac{3,2211}{0,8} = 4,0264 \text{ ft}^3$$



Keterangan:

D = diameter shell

H = tinggi shell

Hk = tinggi konis

Hn = tinggi nozzle

Dn = diameter nozzle

- $V_{camp \text{ dalam konis}} = V_t - V_{nozzle}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \right) \times Ht - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \right) H \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left(\frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{12} Dn^2 \right) \left(\frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{Dn^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - Dn^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $V_{\text{shell}} = (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times H$
 $= (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times 1,5 H$
 $= 1,1775 D^3$
- $V_{\text{dish head}} = 0,000049 D^3$ [21, pers. 5.11]
- $V_{\text{camp dalam reaktor}} = V_{\text{camp dalam dish head}} + V_{\text{camp dalam shell}} +$
 $V_{\text{camp dalam konis}}$

$$4,0264 = 0,000049 D^3 + \frac{1}{4} \pi D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - 0,25^3)$$

$$4,0264 = 0,000049 D^3 + 1,1775 D^3 + 0,1308 D^3 - 2,0437 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$D^3 = 3,0791 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 1,4548 \text{ ft} = 0,4434 \text{ m}$$

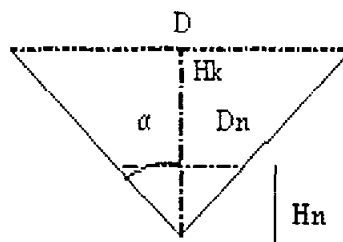
$$H_L = 1,5 D = 2,1822 \text{ ft} = 0,6651 \text{ m}$$

- $V_{\text{camp dalam konis}} =$

$$\frac{\pi}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - Dn^3) = \frac{\pi}{2 \times \operatorname{tg} 45} (1,4548^3 - 0,25^3) = 1,3576 \text{ ft}^3$$

- $V_{\text{camp dalam shell}} = V_{\text{camp}} - V_{\text{camp dalam konis}} = 1,8636 \text{ ft}^3$
- $H_{\text{camp dalam shell}}$

$$= \frac{V_{\text{camp dalam shell}}}{1/4 \times \pi \times Ds^2} = \frac{1,8636}{1/4 \times \pi \times 1,4548^2} = 1,1217 \text{ ft}$$



- $H_{\text{camp dalam konis}} = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{1,4548 - 0,25}{2 \times \tan 45} = 0,6024 \text{ ft}$
- $H_{\text{camp dalam tangki}}$
 $= H_{\text{camp dalam shell}} + H_{\text{camp dalam konis}}$
 $= 1,1217 + 0,6024 = 1,7241 \text{ ft}$
- $H_{\text{tangki total}} = H_S + H_K$
 $= 2,1822 + 0,6024$
 $= 2,7846 \text{ ft} = 0,8488 \text{ m}$

Menghitung Tekanan Tangki :

- $P_{\text{operasi}} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{54,2977 \times 2,7846}{144} = 1,05 \text{ psi}$

[21, p.45, eq. 3.16]

- $P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 1,05 = 1,26 \text{ psi}$

❖ Menghitung Tebal Tangki :

- Bahan konstruksi : Plate stell SA – 240 grade A

[21, p.342, App. D]

- $f = 18750 \text{ psi}$

- Tipe sambungan : double welded but joint

$$E = 80\%$$

[21, p.254, table 13.2]

- $C = \text{corrosion allowance} = 1/8 \text{ in} = 0,125 \text{ in}$

- $t_s = \frac{1,26 \times 17,4579}{2(18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 1,26)} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,1257 \text{ in}$

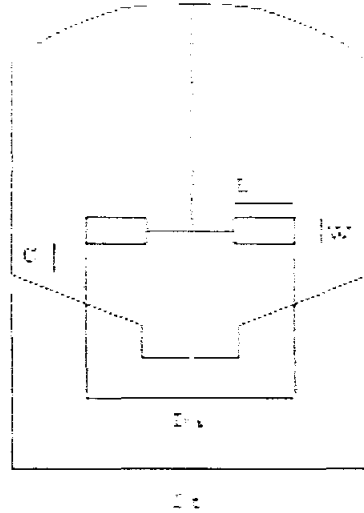
[21, p.254, eq. 13-1]

- $t_s = 0,1252 \text{ in} \sim 3/16 \text{ in}$ (tebal standart)
- Ditetapkan tebal shell = tebal konis = 3/16 in

Menghitung Pengaduk :

- Tipe pengaduk : flat six turbine with disk
- [17, table 3.4-1 , h. 144] :

- $Da = 0.3 Dt = 0.4364 \text{ ft}$
- $J = Dt / 12 = 0.1212 \text{ ft}$
- $W = Da / 5 = 0.0873 \text{ ft}$
- $C = Dt / 3 = 0.4849 \text{ ft}$
- $L = Da / 4 = 0.1091 \text{ ft}$



Dimana :

- Da = diameter pengaduk
- Dt = diameter tangki
- L = panjang blade
- C = jarak dari dasar tangki
- J = lebar baffle
- Kecepatan agitator antara 20 – 150 rpm, diambil 90 rpm = 1,5 rps.

[31, p. 238]

$$\bullet \quad N_{re} = \frac{N \times Da^2 \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{1,5 \times 0,4364^2 \times 54,2977}{0,0002} = 76.379,1852$$

$$\bullet \quad N_p = 5 \quad [17, p. 144, \text{fig.3.4-4}]$$

- Power untuk pengaduk :
- $P = N_p \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5 = 14,5098 \text{ J/s} = 0,0195 \text{ hp}$
- $\eta_{\text{motor}} = 80 \%$

[23, p.521, fig. 14-38]

$$\bullet \quad \text{Power motor yang dipakai} = \frac{0,0195}{0,80} = 0,0243 \text{ Hp}$$

14. TANGKI BUMBU FASE AIR (M – 125)

Fungsi : Sebagai tempat untuk mencampur bumbu – bumbu dalam fase air.

Tiper : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berupa plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis ($\alpha = 45^\circ$) yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk

Dasar pemilihan : beroperasi pada tekanan atmosfer.

Waktu tinggal : 1 jam

➤ **Perhitungan :**

Dari neraca massa didapat :

- total bumbu dalam fase minyak yang ditambahkan adalah 1040 kg/batch terhadap jumlah margarin.
- bumbu – bumbu yang ditambahkan adalah :
 - Garam = 2 %
 - Skim milk = 1,5 %
 - Air = 12 %
 - Natrium Benzoat = 0,1 %

Sehingga untuk mengetahui jumlah masing – masing komponen yang ditambahkan adalah :

- Garam = 2,8 % \times 6.666,6667 Kg/batch = 133,3333 kg/batch
- Dengan cara yang sama didapat :

komponen	massa (kg)	X_i	$R_o(30^\circ C)$	X_i/R_{oi}
Garam	133,3333	0,1282	2,1536	0,0595
Skim milk	100,0000	0,0962	1,3284	0,0724
Air	800,0000	0,7692	0,9957	0,7726
Na. Benzoat	6,6667	0,0064	1,1582	0,0055
Total	1036,6667	1,0000		0,9100

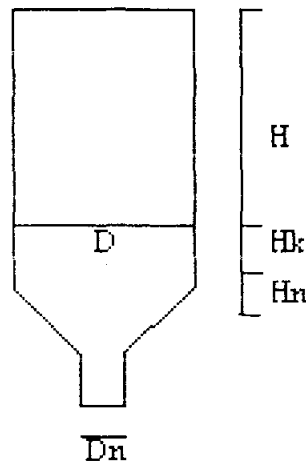
$$\frac{1}{\rho_{camp}} = \sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i}$$

- $\rho_{camp} = 1/0,9185 = 1,0989 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 68,6031 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$
- total massa masuk = $1.036,6667 \text{ kg/batch} = 2.292,8195 \text{ lbm/batch}$
- $V_{camp} = \frac{m_{camp}}{\rho_{camp}} = \frac{2.292,8195}{68,6031} = 33,4215 \text{ ft}^3 / \text{batch}$

Ditetapkan :

- $V_{camp} = 80\% V \text{ tangki}$
- $H_L = D$
- $D_n = 3 \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ ft}$

$$V \text{ tangki} = \frac{33,4215}{0,8} = 41,7769 \text{ ft}^3$$



Keterangan:

D = diameter shell

H = tinggi shell

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi nozzle

D_n = diameter nozzle

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \right) \times H_t - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) \times H_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{camp} \text{ dalam konis} &= \left(\frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left(\frac{D}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left(\frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\tan \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\tan \alpha} \right) = \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

$V \text{ camp dalam tangki} = V_{camp} \text{ dalam shell} + V \text{ camp dalam konis}$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - 0,25^3)$$

$$41,7769 = 0,785 D^3 + 0,1308 D^3 - 2,0437 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 31,9466 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 3,1730 \text{ ft} = 0,9672 \text{ m.}$$

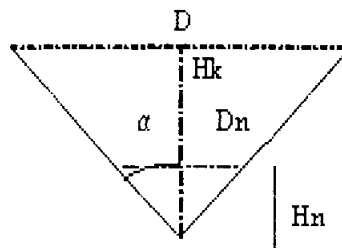
$$H_S = 3,1730 \text{ ft} = 0,9672 \text{ m}$$

- V camp dalam konis =

$$\frac{\pi}{2 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) = \frac{\pi}{2 \times \tan 45} (3,1730^3 - 0,25^3) = 4,1791 \text{ ft}^3$$

- V camp dalam shell = V camp – V camp dalam konis = 29,2424
- H camp dalam shell

$$= \frac{V_{\text{camp dalam shell}}}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D_s^2} = \frac{29,2424}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 3,1730^2} = 1,1661 \text{ ft}$$



- H camp dalam konis = $\frac{D - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{3,1730 - 0,25}{2 \times \tan 45} = 1,5032 \text{ ft}$
- H camp dalam tangki
= H camp dalam shell + H camp dalam konis = 2,6692 ft
- H tangki total = $H_S + H_K = 4,6762 \text{ ft} = 1,4253 \text{ m}$

Menghitung Tekanan Tangki :

- P operasi = $\frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{68,6031 \times 2,6692}{144} = 1,2717 \text{ psi}$

[21, p.45, eq. 3.16]

- P design = $1,2 \times P \text{ operasi} = 1,2 \times 1,2717 = 1,5260 \text{ psi}$

❖ Menghitung Tebal Tangki :

- Bahan konstruksi : Plate stell SA – 240 grade A

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[21, p.342, App. D]

- $f = 18750$ psi

- Tipe sambungan : double welded but joint

$$E = 80\%$$

[21, p.254, table 13.2]

- $C = \text{corrosion allowance} = 1/8 \text{ in} = 0.125 \text{ in}$

$$\bullet \quad t_s = \frac{1,5260 \times 38,0768}{2(18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 1,5260)} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,1269 \text{ in}$$

[21, p.254, eq. 13-1]

- $t_s = 0,1256 \text{ in} \sim 3/16 \text{ in}$ (tebal standart)

- Ditetapkan tebal shell = tebal konis = $3/16 \text{ in}$

Menghitung Pengaduk :

- Tipe pengaduk : flat six turbine with disk

- [17, table 3.4-1 , h. 144] di dapatkan :

- $D_a = 0,3 \text{ Dt} = 0,9519 \text{ ft}$

- $J = \text{Dt} / 12 = 0,2644 \text{ ft}$

- $W = D_a / 5 = 0,1904 \text{ ft}$

- $C = \text{Dt} / 3 = 1,0577 \text{ ft}$

- $L = D_a / 4 = 0,12380 \text{ ft}$

Dimana :

- D_a = diameter pengaduk

- D_t = diameter tangki

- L = panjang blade

- C = jarak dari dasar tangki

- J = lebar baffle

- Kecepatan agitator antara 20 – 150 rpm, diambil 90 rpm = 1,5 rps.

[31, p. 238]

- Kecepatan agitator antara 20 – 150 rpm, diambil 90 rpm = 1,5 rps.
[31, p. 238]
 - ρ pada $T = 74.62\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,8800\text{ gr/cm}^3 = 70,9424\text{ lbm/ft}^3$
 - $\mu = 0,324 \times \rho^{0.5} = 0,324 \times 0,88^{0.5} = 2,7290 \times 2,42/3600 = 0,0018\text{ lb/ft.s}$
 - $$N_{re} = \frac{N \times Da^2 \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{1,5 \times 0,9519^2 \times 68,6031}{0,0018} = 51.688,9471$$
 - $N_p = 5$ [17, p. 144, fig.3.4-4]
 - Power untuk pengaduk :
 - $P = N_p \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5 = 904,8332\text{ J/s} = 1,2134\text{ hp}$
 - $\eta_{\text{motor}} = 83\%$
- [23, p.521, fig. 14-38]
- Power motor yang dipakai $= \frac{1,2134}{0,83} = 1,4619\text{ Hp}$

15. TANGKI EMULSIFIKASI (M – 120)

Fungsi	: Tempat untuk mencampur bumbu fase minyak, bumbu fase air dan minyak kedelai yang sudah terhidrogenasi.
Tipe	: Bejana silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berupa dishead head dan tutup bawah berupa konis ($\alpha = 45^{\circ}$).
Perlengkapan	: Jaket pendingin, pengaduk.
Sistem oprasi	: Batch
Waktu oprasi	: 2 jam
Dasar Pemilihan	: Cocok digunakan untuk tekanan 1 atm.

Perhitungan :

Dari neraca massa didapat :

- komposisi minyak kedelai yang terhidrogenasi adalah :
 - Phospatida = 0,045 %
 - Unsaponivable = 0,3 %
 - FFA = 0,05 %

- Trigliserida = 99,6050 %, terdiri dari :
 - Asam Linoleat = 40,5 %
 - Asam Linolenat = 7 %
 - Asam Oleat = 24 %
 - Asam Stearat = 4 %
 - Asam Palmitat = 11 %
- Bumbu – bumbu dalam fase minyak yang ditambahkan adalah ;
 - Pewarna (β - Karotene) = 0,59 %
 - Vitamin A & D = 0,05 %
 - Lesitin = 0,5 %
- Bumbu – bumbu dalam fase air yang ditambahkan adalah :
 - Garam = 2,8 %
 - Skim milk = 1,5 %
 - Air = 14 %
 - Natrium Benzoat = 0,1 %
- Dari neraca massa di dpatakan untuk masing – masing komponen adalah sebagai berikut :

Komponen	% berat	massa (kg)
1. Trigliserida	99,6050	4.700,0475
2. Phospatida	0,045	2,4719
3. Unsaopnivable	0,3	16,4794
4. FFA	0,05	2,7466
5. Bumbu fase minyak	1,19	79,3333
6. Bumbu fase air	15,55	1036,6667
Total	100,00	6667,1656

- Dari neraca panas di dapat Cp camp untuk bumbu fase minyak = 0,0064 Kkal/kg °K.
- Dari neraca panas di dapat Cp camp untuk bumbu fase air = 0,1374 Kkal/kg °K.
- Menghitung densitas margarine :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho &= 0,8475 + (0,0003 * \text{saponification value}) + (0,00014 * \text{iodine value}) \\
 &= 0,8475 + (0,0003 * 200) + (0,00014 * 70) \\
 &= 0,9173 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 57,2670 \text{ lb/ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

[6. vol.A.10, p.185]

- Menghitung viskositas margarine :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &= 0,324 * (\rho \text{ margarine})^{0,5} \\
 &= 0,324 * (57,2670)^{0,5} \\
 &= (2,4519 * 2,42) / 3600 = 0,0016 \text{ lb/ft.s}
 \end{aligned}$$

[19, p.3-6]

- $$\text{Volume camp} = \frac{\text{massa margarin}}{\rho_{\text{margarin}}} = \frac{14.698,6608 \text{ lbm}}{57,2670 \text{ lbm/ft}^3} = 256,6688 \text{ ft}^3$$

- Ditetapkan :

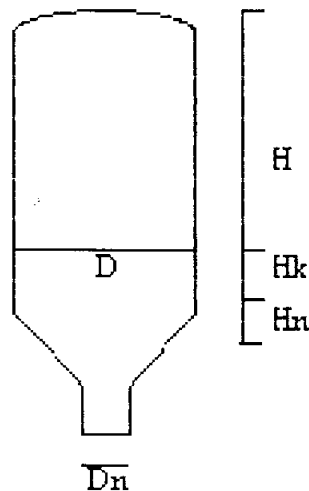
- $V_{\text{camp}} = 80 \% V \text{ tangki}$

- $H_L = 1,5 D$

- $D_n = 3 \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ ft}$

- Volume bahan = 80 % Volume tangki

- $$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\text{Vol bahan}}{0,8} = \frac{256,6688 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 320,8360 \text{ ft}^3$$



- $V_{\text{camp dalam konis}} = V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \right) \times Hl - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \right) H \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left(\frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{12} Dn^2 \right) \left(\frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \frac{Dn^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - Dn^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $V_{\text{shell}} = (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times H$
 $= (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times 1,5 H$
 $= 1,1775 D^3$
- $V_{\text{dish head}} = 0,000049 D^3$ [21, pers. 5.11]
- $V_{\text{camp dalam reaktor}} = V_{\text{camp dalam dish head}} + V_{\text{camp dalam shell}} + V_{\text{camp dalam konis}}$

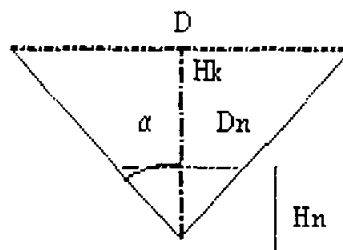
$$320,8360 = 0,000049 D^3 + \frac{1}{4} \pi D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - 0,25^3)$$

$$320,8360 = 0,000049 D^3 + 0,785 D^3 + 0,1308 D^3 - 2,0437 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$D^3 = 245,2236 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 6,2592 \text{ ft} = 1,9078 \text{ m}$$

$$H_L = 1,5 D = 9,3888 \text{ ft} = 2,8618 \text{ m}$$



- $V_{\text{camp dalam konis}} = \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 45} (6,2592^3 - 0,25^3) = 32,0814 \text{ ft}^3$
- $H_L \text{ dalam konis} = \frac{D - Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{6,2592 - 0,25}{2 \operatorname{tg} 45} = 3,0046 \text{ ft}$
- $Hn = \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{0,25}{2 \operatorname{tg} 45} = 0,125 \text{ ft}$
- $V_{\text{camp dalam shell}} = V_{\text{camp}} - V_{\text{camp dalam konis}} = 224,5874 \text{ ft}^3$

- $H_{\text{camp dalam shell}} = \frac{V_{\text{camp dalam shell}}}{\pi/4 D_{\text{shell}}^2} = \frac{224,5874}{\pi/4 (6,2592^2)} = 7,3072 \text{ ft}$
- $H_L \text{ dalam tangki} = H_L \text{ dalam konis} + H_L \text{ dalam shell} = 10,3072 \text{ ft}$

Tekanan Operasi :

- $P_{\text{operasi}} = \frac{\rho_L \times H_{L \text{ dalam reaktor}}}{144} = \frac{57,2670 \times 10,3072}{144} = 4,0990 \text{ psi}$
- $P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 6,1485 \text{ psi}$

Tebal Shell

- Bahan konstruksi : Plate steel SA – 240 grade C

Dari Brownel & Young didapatkan :

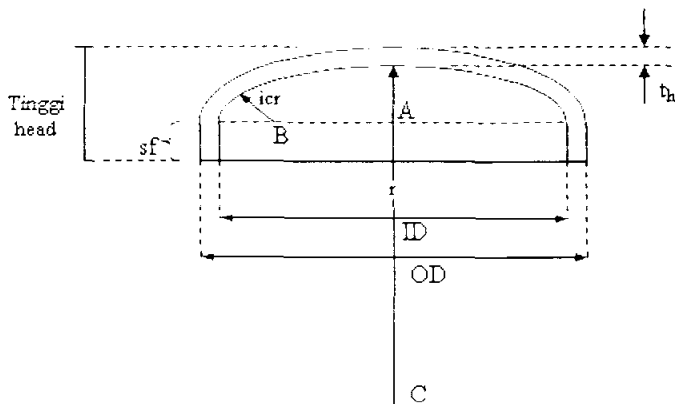
- $f = 18750$
- faktor korosi (C) = $1/8 \text{ in}$
- tipe sambungan : double welded but joint, $E = 80 \%$

$$\bullet \quad t_s = \frac{6,1484 \times 75,1115}{2(18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 6,1485)} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,1404 \text{ in}$$

[21, pers. 13-1]

- $t_s \sim 3/16 = 0,1875 \text{ in}$
- ditetapkan tebal standar = $3/16 \text{ in}$

Perhitungan Dished Head :



dimana : t_d = tebal minimum dish (head/bottom), mm, in

P = internal design pressure, kPa, psi (gauge)

r = crown radius / radius of dish, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

S = allowable stress value, kPa, psi

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance, mm

icr = inside corner radius / knuckle radius, in

- $OD = ID + 2 ts = 75,4865$ in

[21, tabel 5.7, hal 90], didapat :

- OD standar = 78 in

- $r = 78$ in

- $icr = 4,75$ in

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \left(\frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + (4,75)^{0,5} \right) = 1,7631$ in

[21, pers. 7-76, hal.138]

- $a = ID/2 = 37,5557$ in

- $AB = (ID/2) - icr = 32,8057$ in

- $BC = r - icr = 73,25$ in

- $b = r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5} = 4.289,3455$ in

- $td = \frac{P \cdot r \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + C = \frac{6,1485 \times 78 \times 1,7631}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 6,1485} = 0,1532$ in

[21, pers. 7-77, p. 138]

- dipilih td standar = 3/16 in

- dipilih panjang $sf = 2$ in [21, tabel 5.8]

- Tinggi dish (OA) = $td + b + sf = 0,1875 + 12,5069 + 2 = 14,6944$ in

- H reaktor total = H shell + H konis + H nozzle + tinggi dish
= 13,7430 ft = 4,1889 m

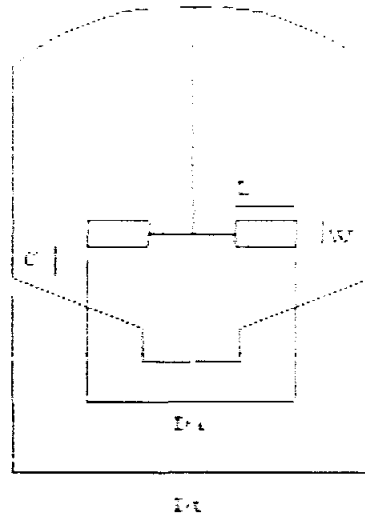
Menghitung Pengaduk :

- Tipe : flat six turbine with disk

[17, table 3.4-1, p.144]

- $Da = 0,3$ $Dt = 1,8778$ ft

- $J = Dt / 12 = 0,5216 \text{ ft}$
- $W = Da / 5 = 0,3756 \text{ ft}$
- $C = Dt / 3 = 2,0864 \text{ ft}$
- $L = Da / 4 = 0,4694 \text{ ft}$



Dimana :

- Da = diameter pengaduk
- Dt = diameter tangki
- L = panjang blade
- W = lebar blade
- C = jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk
- J = lebar baffle

Dari McCabe 5th ed. Didapatkan kecepatan agitator 20 – 150 rpm

Diambil kecepatan putaran = $N = 150 \text{ rpm} = 2,5 \text{ rps}$

- $$NRE = \frac{N \cdot Da^2 \cdot \rho}{\mu} = \frac{2,5 \text{ rps} \times 1,8778 \text{ ft} \times 57,2670 \text{ lbm} / \text{ft}^3}{0,0016 \text{ lb} / \text{ft.s}} = 306.279,8895$$
- $Np = 5$ [17, p. 145, fig 3.4-4]
- $P = Np \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5 = 1.673.117,9743 \text{ J/s} = 224,36878 \text{ Hp}$
- Efisiensi motor = 93 %

[23, p.521, fig 14-38]

- $$\text{Power motor yang dipakai} = \frac{2.243,6878}{0,91} = 241,25675 \text{ Hp}$$

Menghitung Jaket Pendingin :

- Tebal jaket = tebal shell = 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m
- Dari neraca panas : massa pendingin = 5.948,13 kg/batch
- ρ air (30°C) = 995.68 kg/m³
- Rate Volumetrik = $\frac{massa}{\rho} = \frac{5.948,1300}{995,6800} = 5,9739m^3 / batch = 0,0002m^3 / s$
- Ditetapkan kecepatan alir steam (V) = 1 ft/s = 0,3048 m/s
- Rate Volumetrik = $A \cdot V = \frac{1}{4} \pi (Di^2_{jaket} - Do^2_{shell}) \cdot V$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \pi (Di^2_{jaket} - 0,0048^2) \cdot 1$

$$Di_{2 \text{ jaket}} = 0,2718 \text{ m}$$

$$Di_{\text{jaket}} = 0,5213 \text{ m}$$

- $Di_{\text{jaket}} = Do_{\text{shell}} + \text{jaket spacing}$
- Ditetapkan : Jaket spacing 0,0125 m
- $Do_{\text{jaket}} = Di_{\text{jaket}} + 2 \cdot \text{tebal jaket} = 0,5213 + 2 \cdot 0,0125 = 0,5308 \text{ m}$
- $\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_1)}{(T_2 - t_1)} = \frac{U \cdot A \cdot \theta}{M \cdot C} \dots\dots\dots (Kern, eq 18.7, p.627)$
- Overall Ud = 5 – 75 Btu/hr.ft².°F, sehingga diambil 15 Btu/hr.ft².°F =
73,2422 Kkal/jam.m².

Dimana :

- T1 = suhu bahan masuk = 74.62 °C
- T2 = suhu bahan keluar = 43 °C
- T1 = suhu air pendingin = 30°C
- θ = waktu = 2 jam
- M = massa bahan dalam tangki = 6.666,6667 Kg/jam
- C = kapasitas bahan = 0,4987 kkal/mol.°C
- A = luas jaket pada shell dan konis

$$\ln \frac{(74,92 - 30)}{(43 - 30)} = \frac{73,2422 \text{ kkal} / \text{jam.m}^2 \times A \times 2 \text{ jam}}{6.666,667 \text{ kg} / \text{jam} \times 0,4987 \text{ kkal} / \text{mol.}^\circ \text{C}}$$

- $A = 6,1993 \text{ m}^2$
- $A = \text{luas jaket pada shell} + \text{luas jaket pada konis} = 6,1993 \text{ m}^2$

$$6,1993 = \pi \cdot OD_{shell} \cdot H_j + (\pi \cdot R_s \cdot S - \pi \cdot R_n \cdot S)$$

$$6,1993 = \pi \cdot OD_{shell} \cdot H_j + \left(R_s \left(\frac{R_s}{\sin \alpha} \right) \right) - \left(R_n \left(\frac{R_n}{\sin \alpha} \right) \right)$$

$$6,1993 = \pi \cdot 0,5308 H_j + \frac{\pi}{\sin 45^\circ} (0,9539^2 - 0,0032^2)$$

$$H_j = 2,5071 \text{ m}$$

- $H_j = 2,5071 \text{ m} < H_{shell} = 3,1417 \text{ m} \rightarrow \text{memenuhi}$

16. Pompa (L – 143).

1) Spesifikasi.

Fungsi : Untuk memompa margarin dari tangki emulsifikasi ke pendingin screw conveyor

Tipe : Centrifugal pump.

Dasar pemilihan : Beroperasi pada tekanan rendah, memberikan surge kolom yang besar.

Kondisi operasi : $P = 1 \text{ atm}$.

$T = 43^\circ \text{C}$

Jumlah : 1 buah.

2) Menentukan dimensi pompa.

- $\rho_{\text{minyak kedelai}} = 0,9137 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^3} = 57,2670 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$.
- Massa minyak kedelai = 6.666,6667 kg/batch
- Kapasitas volumetrik larutan =

$$\frac{\text{Massa minyak kedelai}}{\rho_{\text{minyak kedelai}}} = \frac{6.666,6667}{917,3321} = 24 \text{ m}^3 / \text{batch} = 0,2354 \text{ ft}^3 / \text{s}$$

3) Dimensi pipa.

Untuk pertama kali aliran diasumsikan turbulen, sehingga :

$$D_{i \text{ opt}} = 3,9 \cdot q_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad [23, \text{p. 496}]$$

$$= 3,9 \cdot 0,2354^{0,45} \cdot 57,2670^{0,13} = 3,4429 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih steel pipe (IPS) berukuran 3 ½ in sch 40 :

$$ID = 3,5480 \text{ in} = 0,2957 \text{ ft.}$$

$$OD = 4 \text{ in} = 0,3333 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Lambda = 0,0687 \text{ ft}^2 \quad [17, \text{App. A.5, p. 892}]$$

Pengecekan asumsi:

$$\text{Kecepatan linear} = v = \frac{0,0067}{0,0064} = 1,0440 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \cdot ID \cdot v}{\mu} = 193.682,4894 \text{ (turbulen)}$$

→ Asumsi pemilihan pipa memenuhi syarat.

4) Perhitungan ΣF .

Neraca Energi :

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

[17, pers 2.7-28 p 64]

Dimana ΣF merupakan total fraksional losses, meliputi :

18. Losses karena kontraksi , h_c

19. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f

20. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valve, h_f

21. Losses karena ekspansi pada bak penampung, h_{ex}

22. Losses karena pressure drop.

Maka :

*) Losses karena sudden kontraksi, h_c .

$$K_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)$$

Dimana : A_1 = luas penampang tangki.

A_2 = luas penampang pipa.

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

maka : $K_c = 0,55 \times (1 - 0) = 0,55$.

$$h_c = K_c \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 0,55 \cdot \frac{10440^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,2297 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, Ft.

Digunakan pipa commercial steel $\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ ft}$

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,002197$$

Dari fig 2.10-3 Geankoplis 3^{ed} diperoleh $f = 0,0090$

Penafsiran panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 16,4040 ft.

Pipa yang digunakan dilengkapi dengan:

4 buah elbow 90° ; $L_e/D = 35$

1 buah gate valve ; $L_e/D = 9$ [17, table.2.10-1, hal 93]

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma L &= \text{panjang total} = 16,4040 \text{ ft} + ((4 \text{ buah} \cdot 35 \cdot 0,2957 \text{ ft}) + (1 \text{ buah} \cdot 9 \cdot 0,2957 \text{ ft})) \\ &= 16,4040 \text{ ft} + 44,0539 \text{ ft} = 60,4579 \text{ ft} = 18,4311 \text{ m.} \end{aligned}$$

$$F_t = 4f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 4 \cdot 0,0090 \cdot \frac{18,4311}{0,3333} \cdot \frac{1,0440^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 1,0848 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena elbow} = h_f = 5 \cdot 0,75 \cdot \frac{1,0440^2}{2} = 0,4087 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena gate valve} = h_f = 1 \cdot 0,17 \cdot \frac{1,0440^2}{2} = 0,0463 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Friksi karena sudden expansion.

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 = 1.$$

Dimana :

A_1 = luas penampang pipa.

A_2 = luas penampang tangki.

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

$$h_{ex} = K_{ex} \cdot \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha}\right) = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1,0440^2}{2 \cdot 1}\right) = 0,5450 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Total friksi.

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= h_c + F_t + h_f + h_{ex} = 0,2297 + 1,0848 + (0,4087 + 0,0463) + 0,5450 \\ &= 2,3845 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

5) Perhitungan Power pompa.

*) Perhitungan W_s .

$$\frac{1}{g_c * 2 * \alpha} (\Delta v^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} (\Delta z) + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho * g_c} + \Sigma F = - W_s$$

[17, pers. 2.7 – 28]

Dimana :

$$\Delta z = 4 \text{ ft.}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm.}$$

$$P_2 = 2,7974 \text{ atm.}$$

$$\Delta P = 1,7974 \text{ atm}$$

maka : Maka $W_s = 14,3458 \text{ J/kg}$

*) Perhitungan Pompa.

Dipakai jenis pompa sentrifugal radial

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 50%

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta} \quad [17, \text{ pers.3.3-2}]$$

$$= 28,6917 \text{ J/kg}.$$

Kecepatan massa = $v * \rho$

$$= 0,0067 \frac{m^3}{s} * 917,3321 \frac{kg}{m^3} = 6,1155 \frac{kg}{s}.$$

$$BHP = \frac{m * W_p}{1000} = \frac{6,1155 * 28,6917}{1000} = 0,1755$$

Untuk 0,5 kW, efisiensi motor = 75 % [17, hal 134]

$$\text{Power motor yang dipakai} = \frac{H_p}{\text{Efisiensi}} = \frac{0,1175}{0,75} = 0,2340$$

17. SCREW CONVEYOR (J – 140).

Fungsi	: Untuk mengangkut dan mendinginkan margarin ke unit pengepakan.
Tipe	: Screw conveyor yang dilengkapi dengan jaket pendingin
Perlengkapan	: Jaket pendingin.
Sistem operasi	: Batch
Waktu operasi	: 30 menit
Dasar Pemilihan	: mudah pengoprasian untuk fluida yang viskos dan sensitive terhadap panas.

Perhitungan :

♥ Massa margarin masuk = 6.666,6667 Kg/batch = 14.697,5609 lbm/batch

♥ ρ margarin = 917,3321 kg/m³ = 57,2670 lbm/ft³.

♥ $V = \frac{m}{\rho} = \frac{6.666,667 \text{ kg / batch}}{917,3321 \text{ kg / m}^3} = 7,2675 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}} = 0,9690 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{menit}}$

♥ $V \text{ masuk} = 0,9690 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{menit}} \times 30 \text{ menit} = 29,0698 \text{ m}^3$

[18, tabel 21-6] diperoleh :

- Kapasitas = 5 ton/batch
- Diameter screw = 25 in
- Shafts diameter = 2 in
- Kecepatan putaran = 40 rpm
- Feed section diameter = 6 in

♥ Kecepatan screw

$$= \frac{6,6667 \text{ ton / batch}}{5 \text{ ton / batch}} \cdot 40 \text{ rpm} = 53,333 \text{ rpm} = 13,0564 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{menit}}$$

♥ $hp = \frac{C(\text{ton/batch}) \cdot L(\text{ft}) \cdot W(\text{lb/ft}^3) \cdot F}{33000}$ [27, hal

1345]

Dari 58, tabel 2 hal 1345, diperoleh $F = 1$

$$\heartsuit \text{ hp} = \frac{6.6667 \text{ ton/batch} \cdot 15 \text{ ft} \cdot 57,2670 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \cdot 1}{33000} = 0,2314 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad [23]$$

$$\heartsuit \text{ Power} = \frac{0,2314}{0,8} \text{ hp} = 0,2892 \text{ hp}$$

Perhitungan jaket pendingin :

$$\heartsuit \mu \text{ amonia} = 0,3871 \text{ lbm/ft.jam}$$

♥ Ditetapkan :

$$- \text{ Panjang conveyer} = 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$- \text{ Jenis pendingin} = \text{Amonia}$$

$$\heartsuit \text{ Rate pendingin} = Q = 367.729,9098 \text{ btu/jam}$$

$$\heartsuit \mu \text{ margarin} = 5,9335 \text{ lbm/ft.jam}$$

$$\heartsuit k \text{ margarine} = 0,36 \text{ btu/jam.ft.}^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\heartsuit cp \text{ margarine} = 0,4987 \text{ btu/lbm.}^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\heartsuit NRe \text{ jaket} = \frac{L^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} = \frac{20^2 \cdot 1200 \cdot 57,2670}{5,9335} = 4.632.689,8441$$

$$\heartsuit \text{ Dari Kern fig.20-2, p. 718 diperoleh : } J = 2000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \heartsuit \quad hi &= J \frac{k}{IDj} \left(\frac{cp \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu_{margarin}}{\mu_{ammonia}} \right)^{0.14} \\ &= 2000 \frac{0,36}{0,75} \left(\frac{0,4987 \times 5,9335}{0,36} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{5,9335}{0,3871} \right) = 2.839,2037 \text{ btu / jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\heartsuit hoi = 1500 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\heartsuit Rd = 0,001 \quad [18, \text{ p.840}]$$

$$\heartsuit Ud \text{ ammonia} = 700 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\heartsuit Uc = \frac{hi * hoi}{hi + hoi} = \frac{2839,2037 * 1500}{2839,2037 + 1500} = 981,4717$$

$$\heartsuit \frac{1}{Ud} = \frac{1}{Uc} + Rd = \frac{1}{981,4717} + 0,001 = 0,0020$$

$$\heartsuit Ud = 495,3246 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\heartsuit \Delta T_{LMTD} = 5,7473 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\heartsuit \quad A = \frac{Q}{Ud \times \Delta T_{LMTD}} = \frac{367.729,9098}{495,3246 \times 5,7473} = 129,1733 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\heartsuit \quad A = 50 \% (1/4\pi \times ID_j^2 \times L) = 0,5 \times 1/4 \times D^2 \times 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$ID_j^2 = 4,1138 \text{ ft}$$

$$ID_j = 2,0283$$

$$\text{Tebal jaket} = ID_j - OD \text{ conveyor} = 2,0283 \text{ ft} - 0,75 \text{ ft} = 1,2783 \text{ ft.}$$

18. Pompa (L – 145).

1) Spesifikasi.

Fungsi : Untuk memompa bumbu fase minyak dari tangki bumbu fase minyak ke tangki emulsifikasi.

Tipe : Centrifugal pump.

Dasar pemilihan : Beroperasi pada tekanan rendah, memberikan surge kolom yang besar.

Kondisi operasi : P = 1 atm.

$$T = 30^\circ \text{C}$$

Jumlah : 1 buah.

2) Menentukan dimensi pompa.

- $\rho \text{ minyak kedelai} = 869,7674 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 54,2977 \text{ lb/ft}^3.$

- $\text{Massa minyak kedelai} = 79,3333 \text{ kg/batch}$

- $\text{Kapasitas volumetrik larutan} =$

$$\frac{\text{Massa minyak kedelai}}{\rho \text{ minyak kedelai}} = \frac{79,3333}{869,7674} = 0,0912 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} = 0,0009 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

3) Dimensi pipa.

Untuk pertama kali aliran diasumsikan laminar, sehingga :

$$D_{i \text{ opt}} = 3,9 \cdot q_r^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad [23, \text{p. 496}]$$

$$= 3,9 \cdot 0,0009^{0,36} \cdot 54,2977^{0,18} = 0,6397 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih steel pipe (IPS) 3/4 in sch 40 :

$$ID = 0,8240 \text{ in} = 0,0687 \text{ ft.}$$

$$OD = 1,05 \text{ in} = 0,0875 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0.0037 \text{ ft}^2$$

[17. App. A.5, p. 892]

Pengecekan asumsi:

$$\text{Kecepatan linear} = v = \frac{0.000025}{0.0003} = 0.0735 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \cdot ID \cdot v}{\mu} = 36.6522 \text{ (laminer)}$$

→ Asumsi pemilihan pipa memenuhi syarat.

4) Perhitungan ΣF .

Neraca Energi :

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

[17, pers 2.7-28 p 64]

Dimana ΣF merupakan total fraksional losses, meliputi :

23. Losses karena kontraksi , h_c

24. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f

25. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valve, h_f

26. Losses karena ekspansi pada bak penampung, h_{ex}

27. Losses karena pressure drop.

Maka :

*) Losses karena sudden kontraksi, h_c .

$$K_c = 0.55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)$$

Dimana : A_1 = luas penampang tangki.

A_2 = luas penampang pipa.

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

maka : $K_c = 0.55 \times (1 - 0) = 0.55$.

$$h_c = K_c \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 0.55 \cdot \frac{0.0735^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0.0030 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel $\epsilon = 0.000046 \text{ ft}$

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,002197$$

Dari fig 2.10-3 Geankoplis 3^{ed} diperoleh $f = 0,0090$

Penafsiran panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 16,4040 ft.

Pipa yang digunakan dilengkapi dengan:

4 buah elbow 90° ; $L_e/D = 35$

1 buah gate valve ; $L_e/D = 9$ [17, table.2.10-1, hal 93]

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma L = \text{panjang total} &= 16,4040 \text{ ft} + ((4 \text{ buah} \cdot 35 \cdot 0,0687 \text{ ft}) + (1 \text{ buah} \cdot 9 \cdot 0,0687 \text{ ft})) \\ &= 16,4040 \text{ ft} + 10,3212 \text{ ft} = 26,6352 \text{ ft} = 8,1193 \text{ m}.\end{aligned}$$

$$F_t = 4f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 4 \cdot 0,0090 \cdot \frac{8,1193}{0,3333} \cdot \frac{0,0735^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,0365 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena elbow} = h_f = 5 \cdot 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,0735^2}{2} = 0,0081 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena gate valve} = h_f = 1 \cdot 0,17 \cdot \frac{0,0735^2}{2} = 0,0005 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Friksi karena sudden expansion.

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 = 1.$$

Dimana :

A_1 = luas penampang pipa.

A_2 = luas penampang tangki.

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

$$h_{ex} = K_{ex} \cdot \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha}\right) = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{0,0735^2}{2 \cdot 1}\right) = 0,0027 \text{ J/kg}.$$

*) Total friksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F = h_c + F_t + h_f + h_{ex} &= 0,003 + 0,0356 + (0,0081 + 0,0005) + 0,0027 \\ &= 0,0498 \text{ J/kg}\end{aligned}$$

5) Perhitungan Power pompa.

*) Perhitungan W_s .

$$\frac{1}{g_c \cdot 2 \cdot \alpha} (\Delta v^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} (\Delta z) + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho \cdot g_c} + \Sigma F = - W_s$$

Dimana :

$$\Delta z = 13,1406 \text{ ft.}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm.}$$

$$P_2 = 1,4183 \text{ atm.}$$

$$\Delta P = 0,4183 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{maka : Maka } W_s = 39,3384 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Perhitungan Pompa.

Dipakai jenis pompa centrifugal radial

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 50%

$$W_p = \frac{W_s}{\eta} \quad [17, \text{ pers.3.3-2}]$$

$$= 78,6768 \text{ J/kg.}$$

Kecepatan massa = $v * \rho$

$$= 0,000025 \frac{m^3}{s} * 869,7674 \frac{kg}{m^3} = 0,0220 \text{ kg/s.}$$

$$BHP = \frac{m * W_p}{1000} = \frac{0,0220 * 78,6768}{1000} = 0,0017$$

Untuk 0,5 kW, efisiensi motor = 75 % [17, hal 134]

$$\text{Power motor yang dipakai} = \frac{H_p}{\text{Efisiensi}} = \frac{0,0017}{0,75} = 0,0023$$

19. Pompa (L – 146).

1) Spesifikasi.

Fungsi : Untuk memompa bumbu fase air dari tangki bumbu fase air ke tangki emulsifikasi

Tipe : Centrifugal pump.

Dasar pemilihan : Beroperasi pada tekanan rendah, memberikan surge kolom yang besar.

Kondisi operasi : $P = 1 \text{ atm.}$

$$T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Jumlah : 1 buah.

2) Menentukan dimensi pompa.

- ρ minyak kedelai = $68,6031 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} = 1098,9193 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Massa minyak kedelai = $1.036,6667 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Kapasitas volumetrik larutan =

$$\frac{\text{Massa minyak kedelai}}{\rho_{\text{minyak kedelai}}} = \frac{1.036,6667}{1098,9193} = 0,9464 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} = 0,0093 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

3) Dimensi pipa.

Untuk pertama kali aliran diasumsikan turbulen, sehingga :

$$D_{i \text{ opt}} = 3,9 \cdot q_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad [23, \text{ p. 496}]$$

$$= 3,9 \cdot 0,0093^{0,45} \cdot 68,6031^{0,13} = 0,8227 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih steel pipe (IPS) berukuran $3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in sch 40}$:

$$\text{ID} = 1,0490 \text{ in} = 0,0874 \text{ ft.}$$

$$\text{OD} = 1,3150 \text{ in} = 0,1096 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0060 \text{ ft}^2 \quad [17, \text{ App. A.5, p. 892}]$$

Pengecekan asumsi:

$$\text{Kecepatan linear} = v = \frac{0,0003}{0,0006} = 0,4714 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \cdot \text{ID} \cdot v}{\mu} = 7.652,6775 \text{ (turbulen)}$$

→ Asumsi pemilihan pipa memenuhi syarat.

4) Perhitungan ΣF .

Neraca Energi :

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

[17, pers 2.7-28 p 64]

Dimana ΣF merupakan total fraksional losses, meliputi :

28. Losses karena kontraksi , h_c
29. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f
30. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valve, h_f
31. Losses karena ekspansi pada bak penampung, h_{ex}
32. Losses karena pressure drop.

Maka :

*) Losses karena sudden kontraksi, h_c .

$$K_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)$$

Dimana : A_1 = luas penampang tangki.

A_2 = luas penampang pipa.

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

maka : $K_c = 0,55 \times (1 - 0) = 0,55$.

$$h_c = K_c \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 0,55 \cdot \frac{0,4714^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,0611 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel $\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ ft}$

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,002197$$

Dari fig 2.10-3 Geankoplis 3^{ed} diperoleh $f = 0,0085$

Penafsiran panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 22,9656 ft.

Pipa yang digunakan dilengkapi dengan:

4 buah elbow 90° ; $L_e/D = 35$

1 buah gate valve ; $L_e/D = 9$ [17, table.2.10-1, hal 93]

$$\Sigma L = \text{panjang total} = 16,4040 \text{ ft} + ((4 \text{ buah} \cdot 35 \cdot 0,0874 \text{ ft}) + (1 \text{ buah} \cdot 9 \cdot 0,0874 \text{ ft}))$$

$$= 22,9656 \text{ ft} + 13,0250 \text{ ft} = 35,9906 \text{ ft} = 10,9710 \text{ m.}$$

$$F_f = 4f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} = 4 \cdot 0,0090 \cdot \frac{13,0250}{0,3333} \cdot \frac{0,4714^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 1,5549 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena elbow} = h_f = 5 \cdot 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,4714^2}{2} = 0,3333 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Friksi karena gate valve} = h_f = 1 \cdot 0,17 \cdot \frac{0,4714^2}{2} = 0,0189 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Friksi karena sudden expansion.

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 = 1.$$

Dimana :

A_1 = luas penampang pipa.

A_2 = luas penampang tangki.

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan

$$h_{ex} = K_{ex} * \left(\frac{v^2}{2 * \alpha}\right) = 1 * \left(\frac{0,4714^2}{2 * 1}\right) = 0,1111 \text{ J/kg}.$$

*) Total friksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= h_c + F_t + h_f + h_{ex} = 0,0611 + 1,5549 + (0,3333 + 0,0189) + 0,1111 \\ &= 2,0793 \text{ J/kg}\end{aligned}$$

5) Perhitungan Power pompa.

*) Perhitungan W_s .

$$\frac{1}{g_c * 2 * \alpha} (\Delta v^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} (\Delta z) + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho * g_c} + \Sigma F = - W_s$$

[17, pers. 2.7 – 28]

Dimana :

$$\Delta z = 12,2398 \text{ ft.}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm.}$$

$$P_2 = 1,5260 \text{ atm.}$$

$$\Delta P = 0,5260 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{maka : Maka } W_s = 38,6747 \text{ J/kg}$$

*) Perhitungan Pompa.

Dipakai jenis pompa centrifugal radial

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 50%

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta} \quad [17, \text{ pers.3.3-2}]$$

$$= 77,3493 \text{ J/kg}.$$

$$\text{Kecepatan massa} = v * \rho$$

$$= 0,9464 \frac{m^3}{s} * 1098,9193 \frac{kg}{m^3} = 0,2889 \frac{kg}{s}$$

$$BHP = \frac{m * W_p}{1000} = \frac{0,2889 * 77,3493}{1000} = 0,0223$$

Untuk 0,5 kW, efisiensi motor = 75 %

[17, hal 134]

$$\text{Power motor yang dipakai} = \frac{Hp}{Efisiensi} = \frac{0,0223}{0,75} = 0,0298$$

m kerja alat :

[illegible]

LAMPIRAN D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

A. Metode Perkiraan Harga

Harga peralatan dapat mengalami perubahan karena kondisi ekonomi. Oleh karena itu, untuk memperkirakan harga peralatan pada tahun 2008 diperlukan suatu indeks yang dapat mengkonversikan harga peralatan sebelumnya menjadi harga ekivalen pada tahun 2008. Metode yang digunakan untuk menentukan harga peralatan adalah metode Cost Index yang dihitung dengan persamaan :

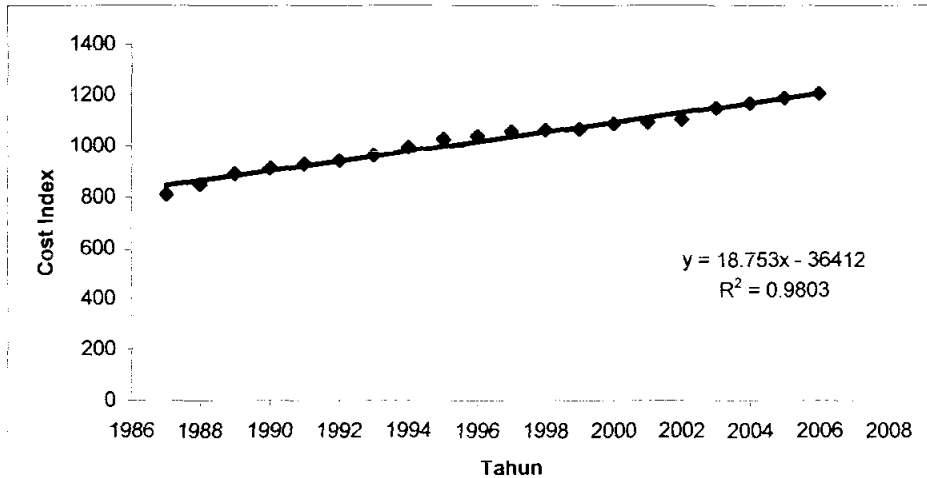
$$\text{Harga alat saat ini} = \frac{\text{Cost index saat ini}}{\text{Cost index pd tahun A}} \times \text{Harga Alat pd Tahun A}$$

Pada Prarencana Pabrik Margarin dari minyak kedelai ini, harga peralatan yang digunakan didasarkan pada harga alat yang terdapat pada pustaka Peters & Timmerhauss dan situs www.matche.com. Cost index yang digunakan adalah dari Marshall & Swift Cost Index.

B. Perhitungan Harga Peralatan

- Cost Index Marshall & Swift pada tahun 2002 = 1102,5

Diperkirakan pabrik didirikan tahun 2008 dengan extrapolasi dari linierisasi data-data tahun sebelumnya dalam Marshall & Swift Cost Index. didapatkan sebagai berikut:



Gambar D.1 Grafik hubungan *cost index* vs tahun

- Cost Index Marshall & Swift pada tahun 2008 = 1243,784

Contoh perhitungan :

Contoh perhitungan untuk tangki penampung minyak kedelai (F-115) :

Kapasitas = 4500 kg/hari

Harga tahun 2002 : \$ 22.000

Asumsi 1 \$ = Rp 10000,-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Harga alat pada tahun 2008} &= (1243,784/1102,5) * \$22.000 * \text{Rp}10000,-/1 \$ \\ &= \text{Rp } 324,417,716.01 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama, harga peralatan proses disajikan pada tabel D.1 dan tabel D.2 adalah harga untuk alat - alat utilitas.

Tabel D. 1. Harga peralatan proses

➤ Harga alat dari situs www.matche.com				
Kode	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Harga 2008 (dlm US\$)	Harga total (dlm US\$)
R-110	Tangki Hidrogenasi	1	32,441.77	32,441.77
J-140	<i>Screw conveyor</i>	1	7,894.16	7,894.16
E-117	<i>Heat exchanger (PHE)</i>	1	9,624.39	9,624.39
H-119	<i>Plate and Frame Filter press</i>	1	8,110.44	8,110.44
➤ Harga alat dari situs www.nmz.natm.ru/en				
	Mesin Pengemas	1	10,813.92	10,813.92
	Alat pengepakan	1	1,692.22	1,692.22

➤ Harga alat dari Peters & Timmerhauss				
Kode	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Harga 2008 (dlm US\$)	Harga total (dlm US\$)
F-116	Tangki Penampung minyak kedelai	2	24,819.27	49,638.55
F-114	Tangki Intermediet I	1	19,178.53	19,178.53
F-121	Tangki Intermediet II	1	19,178.53	19,178.53
M-120	Tangki Emulsifikasi	1	22,562.98	22,562.98
F-124	Tangki Bumbu Fase minyak	1	7,897.04	7,897.04
F-123	Tangki Bumbu Fase air	1	8,461.12	8,461.12
L-115	Pompa ke Intermediet I	1	1,692.22	1,692.22
L-112	Pompa ke Hidrogenasi	1	2,256.30	2,256.30
L-113	Pompa ke Heat exchanger	1	1,692.22	1,692.22
L-118	Pompa ke <i>filter</i>	1	1,692.22	1,692.22
L-125	Pompa ke Intermediet II	1	1,692.22	1,692.22
L-122	<i>Pompa ke Emulsifikasi</i>	1	1,692.22	1,692.22
L-143	<i>Pompa ke Screw conveyor</i>	1	1,692.22	1,692.22
L-145	<i>Pompa ke emulsifikasi</i>	1	1,692.22	1,692.22
L-146	<i>Pompa ke emulsifikasi</i>	1	1,692.22	1,692.22
	TOTAL			213,287.74

Tabel D.2. Harga Peralatan Utilitas

Kode	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Harga 2008 (dlm US\$)	Harga total
L-411	Pompa bercabang I	1	1,692.22	1,692.22
L-422	Pompa air ke tangki demineralisasi	1	2,030.67	2,030.67
F-440	Tangki demineralisasi	1	22,562.98	22,562.98
L-442	Pompa bercabang II	1	2,030.67	2,030.67
F-460	Tangki air proses	1	11,281.49	11,281.49
F-472	Tangki pendingin	1	22,562.98	22,562.98
F-450	Tangki air pengisi boiler	1	16,922.23	16,922.23
E-480	<i>Fire Tube Boiler</i>	1	16,922.23	16,922.23
L-482	Pompa air ke boiler	1	1,692.22	1,692.22
P-470	Cooling tower	1	7,874.48	7,874.48
L-471	Pompa air ke tangki pendingin	1	1,692.22	1,692.22
	Generator	1	1,128.15	1,128.15
	Tangki bahan bakar	1	11,055.86	11,055.86
	TOTAL			131.437,94

Tabel D.3 Bak utilitas

Kode	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Volume air m ³	Volume beton cor, m ³
F-410	Bak penampung air PDAM	1	50.06	62.57
F-430	Bak pengendapan	1	1.98	2.47
F-421	Bak penampung air bersih	1	6.58	8.22
F-442	Bak penampung air dimerilisasi	1	2.19	2.74
F-481	Bak penampung condensat	1	0.39	0.49
	Total			76.50

Harga bangunan dengan concrete beton = Rp 250000,- / m³ (Supplier)

Harga bak total = 76,50 m³ x Rp 250000,- / m³ = Rp 19.124.248,60,-

Total harga alat = Rp. 1,194,483,899.50 + Rp. 2,132,877,353.95 + Rp. 19.124.248,60
= Rp. 3,346,485,502.05

C. Perhitungan Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

$$\text{Luas tanah} = 4125 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Luas bangunan} = 1527 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Harga tanah} = \text{Rp } 1.000.000,- / \text{m}^2$$

$$\text{Harga bangunan} = \text{Rp } 1.750.000,- / \text{m}^2$$

Jadi :

$$\text{Harga tanah} = \text{Rp } 1.000.000,- / \text{m}^2 \times 4125 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= \text{Rp } 4.125.000.000,00,-$$

$$\text{Harga bangunan pabrik} = \text{Rp } 1.750.000,- / \text{m}^2 \times 1527 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= \text{Rp } 2.672.250.000,00,-$$

D. Perhitungan Harga Bahan Baku**Tabel D.4 Harga bahan baku**

Bahan	Rp/kg	kg/hari	kg/thn	harga/thn (Rp)
Minyak kedelai	20,000.00	16,480.84	5,438,677.66	108,773,553,240.00
Warna	750,000.00	118.00	38,939.97	29,204,975,250.00
Vit A	250,000.00	10.00	3,299.97	824,991,750.00
Vit D	175,000.00	10.00	3,299.97	577,494,225.00
Lesitin	61,531.45	100.00	32,999.97	2,030,535,819.46
Garam	4,000.00	400.00	131,999.97	527,999,868.00
Skim milk	75,000.00	290.00	95,700.03	7,177,502,475.00
Na Benzoat	20,000.00	20.00	6,600.03	132,000,660.00
Nikel	22,500.00	1.40	460.45	10,360,102.50
			TOTAL	181,196,123,166.09

E. Perhitungan Harga Bahan Kemasan

Produk margarine dari minyak kedelai 100 gr dan 250 gr dikemas dengan kemasan *multi layer*. Setelah itu, *tube* dibungkus dengan kardus kertas. Harga plastik kemasan dan kardus pengemas adalah sebagai berikut :

Tabel D.5 Harga bahan kemasan

Kemasan	Berat	Rp/tube	Tube	Harga/thn (Rp)
Tube	100 gr	300	33,000,000	9,900,000,000.00
	250 gr	600	13,200,000	7,920,000,000.00
			Σ	17,820,000,000.00
Kardus				
1 kardus berisi 100 tube @ 100 gr		200	330,000.00	66,000,000.00
1 kardus berisi 48 tube @ 250 gr		250	275,000.00	68,750,000.00
			Σ	134,750,000.00

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total harga bahan kemas} &= \text{Rp } 17,820,000,000.00 + \text{Rp } 134.750.000 \\ &= \text{Rp } 17.954.750.000,00\end{aligned}$$

F. Total Penjualan Produk

Produk margarin dari minyak kedelai yang dihasilkan adalah 833,3333 kg/jam. Sehingga dalam waktu satu tahun, produk yang dihasilkan

$$\begin{aligned}&= 20000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{hari}} \times 330 \frac{\text{hari}}{\text{tahun}} \times 1000 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{kg}} \\ &= 6.600.000.000,00 \text{ gr/tahun}\end{aligned}$$

Produk dikemas dalam dua bentuk, yaitu 100 gr dan 250 gr. Ditetapan sebagian produk dikemas dalam kemasan 100 gr, sedangkan sebagian produk lagi dikemas dalam kemasan 250 gr. Sehingga jumlah kemasan produk adalah :

$$\text{kemasan 100 gr} = \frac{6.600.000.000,00 \text{ gr/tahun}}{2 \times 100 \text{ gr}} = 33.000.000,00 \text{ kemasan / thn}$$

$$\text{kemasan 250 gr} = \frac{6.600.000.000,00 \text{ gr/tahun}}{2 \times 250 \text{ gr}} = 13.200.000,00 \text{ kemasan / thn}$$

Tabel D.6 Tabel harga produk

Kemasan	Kapasitas	Harga/kemasan (Rp)	Pendapatan/ thn (Rp)
100 gr	33,000,000.00	4,500.00	148,500,000,000.00
250 gr	13,200,000.00	10,500.00	138,600,000,000.00
		total pendapatan	287,100,000,000.00

G. Biaya Utilitas

Perhitungan harga utilitas terdiri dari biaya air PDAM, harga bahan bakar dan harga listrik.

a. Kebutuhan Listrik

Kebutuhan listrik untuk penerangan = 13,23 kW /hari.

Kebutuhan listrik untuk proses dan utilitas = 298,15 kW / hari

Total kebutuhan listrik = 311,3758 kWh.

Beban listrik terpasang = 1,7 x 311,3758 kWh = 1.122,90kW

Biaya beban/bulan = Rp. 30.000,00/kW/bulan

Biaya beban per tahun = Rp. 30.000,00/kW/bln x 311,3758 kW x 12 bulan/thn
= Rp. 404.244.360

Biaya pemakaian listrik :

WBP = Rp. 1.123,00 /kWh (pk. 18.00-22.00)

LWBP = Rp. 660,53 /kWh (pk. 22.00-18.00)

Dalam 1 hari : 4 jam WBP dan 20 jam LWBP

Biaya pemakaian listrik per tahun:

$$= [(4 \text{ jam} * 311,38 \text{ kW} * \text{Rp. } 1.123,00 / \text{kWh}) + (20 \text{ jam} * 311,38 \text{ kW} * \text{Rp. } 660,53 / \text{kWh})] * 330 \text{ hari/tahun} = \text{Rp. } 1.819.013.056,35$$

Biaya listrik total per tahun = biaya beban + biaya pemakaian listrik

$$= \text{Rp. } 404.244.360,00 + \text{Rp. } 1.819.013.056,35$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 2.223.257.416,35$$

b. Kebutuhan Air PDAM

Kebutuhan air = 40,0480 m³/hari

Harga untuk industri = Rp 8000/10 m³

Biaya air untuk satu hari = 40,0480 × Rp 8000 = Rp 320,384/hari

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Biaya air untuk satu tahun} &= \text{Rp } 320,384/\text{hari} \times 330 \text{ hari/tahun} \\ &= \text{Rp } 105.726.720,00 \end{aligned}$$

c. Kebutuhan bahan bakar

Kebutuhan = 351,1 lt/hari x 12 bulan/tahun = 4.213,20 liter/tahun

Harga = Rp 6.000,00/liter

Biaya yang dikeluarkan untuk 1 tahun = Rp 695.178.000,00

Total biaya utilitas = kebutuhan listrik + kebutuhan AIR + bahan bakar

$$= \text{Rp } (2.223.257.416,35 + 105.726,70 + 695.178.000)$$

$$= \text{Rp } 3.024.162.136.348,09$$

H. Perhitungan Gaji Karyawan

Untuk karyawan bagian proses, pengemasan, dan keamanan dilakukan sistem 3 shift/hari yang terdiri atas 4 regu secara bergantian. Shift pergantian kerja dilakukan dengan cara seperti pada tabel di bawah ini.

Tabel D.7. Shift Pergantian Kerja

Regu	Hari											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	P	P	P	L	M	M	M	L	S	S	S	L
II	S	S	L	P	P	P	L	M	M	M	L	S
III	M	L	S	S	S	L	P	P	P	L	M	M
IV	L	M	M	M	L	S	S	S	L	P	P	P

Keterangan tabel : P = pagi S = siang M = malam L = libur

Jam pergantian shift untuk karyawan bagian proses, pengemasan, dan bagian keamanan berbeda. Untuk karyawan proses dan pengemasan, pergantian yang diterapkan adalah:

- Shift 1 : 06.30 – 14.30
- Shift 2 : 14.30 – 22.30
- Shift 3 : 22.30 – 06.30

Sedangkan untuk karyawan bagian keamanan, pergantian yang diterapkan adalah :

- Shift 1 : 05.30 – 13.30
- Shift 2 : 13.30 – 21.30
- Shift 3 : 21.30 – 05.30

Untuk karyawan non shift memiliki jam kerja :

- Senin-Jumat : 07.30 – 16.00
- Sabtu : 07.30 – 11.00

Gaji karyawan dalam 1 tahun dihitung sebanyak 13 bulan gaji, 1 bulan gaji digunakan untuk tunjangan hari raya karyawan. Tabel lengkap perhitungan gaji karyawan disajikan pada tabel D.8

Tabel D.8 Perhitungan gaji karyawan

No	Jabatan	Jumlah	Gaji/bln	Total gaji/bln
1	Direktur	1	Rp 15,000,000.00	Rp 15,000,000.00
2	General Manager	1	Rp 10,000,000.00	Rp 10,000,000.00
3	Kepala Bagian Keuangan	1	Rp 4,000,000.00	Rp 4,000,000.00
4	Kasir	2	Rp 850,000.00	Rp 1,700,000.00
5	Kepala Bagian Akuntan	1	Rp 2,500,000.00	Rp 2,500,000.00
6	Wakil kepala bagian Akuntan	1	Rp 1,500,000.00	Rp 1,500,000.00
7	Kepala bagian Bengkel	1	Rp 1,750,000.00	Rp 1,750,000.00
8	Pegawai bagian Bengkel	4	Rp 900,000.00	Rp 3,600,000.00
9	Kepala Bagian <i>Quality Control</i>	1	Rp 2,500,000.00	Rp 2,500,000.00
11	Pegawai Bagian <i>Quality Control</i>	4	Rp 1,250,000.00	Rp 5,000,000.00
12	Kepala Bagian R&D	1	Rp 3,000,000.00	Rp 3,000,000.00
13	Pegawai bagian R&D	2	Rp 1,750,000.00	Rp 3,500,000.00
14	Kepala Bagian Personalia	1	Rp 7,000,000.00	Rp 7,000,000.00
15	Wakil kepala bagian Personalia	1	Rp 4,000,000.00	Rp 4,000,000.00
16	Kepala Bagian Produksi	1	Rp 2,500,000.00	Rp 2,500,000.00
17	Wakil kepala bagian Produksi	1	Rp 1,750,000.00	Rp 1,750,000.00
18	Karyawan Produksi	28	Rp 800,000.00	Rp 22,400,000.00
19	Kepala Bagian Pemasaran	1	Rp 2,500,000.00	Rp 2,500,000.00
20	Pegawai bagian Pemasaran	6	Rp 1,500,000.00	Rp 9,000,000.00
21	Kepala Bagian Distribusi	1	Rp 1,500,000.00	Rp 1,500,000.00
22	Pegawai bagian Distribusi	2	Rp 800,000.00	Rp 1,600,000.00
23	Sopir Perusahaan	6	Rp 750,000.00	Rp 4,500,000.00
24	Kepala Bagian Keamanan	1	Rp 1,000,000.00	Rp 1,000,000.00
25	Petugas Keamanan (Satpam)	5	Rp 800,000.00	Rp 4,000,000.00
26	Petugas Kebersihan	4	Rp 500,000.00	Rp 2,000,000.00
27	Kepala Gudang Bahan Baku	1	Rp 1,200,000.00	Rp 1,200,000.00
28	Karyawan Gudang Bahan Baku	4	Rp 800,000.00	Rp 3,200,000.00
29	Kepala Gudang Bahan Jadi	1	Rp 1,200,000.00	Rp 1,200,000.00
30	Karyawan Gudang Bahan Jadi	2	Rp 800,000.00	Rp 1,600,000.00
31	Karyawan Utilitas	6	Rp 800,000.00	Rp 4,800,000.00
32	Karyawan pengemas	8	Rp 600,000.00	Rp 4,800,000.00
		100	Total	Rp 134,600,000.00

Gaji karyawan per bulan = Rp 134,600,000.00

Gaji karyawan per tahun = Rp 134,600,000.00 × 13 = Rp 1,749,800,000.00

VIII.4.1 Laju Pengembalian Modal (*Rate of Return Investment /ROR*)

Untuk memperoleh harga i , yaitu laju pengembalian total investasi pada massa konstruksi, maka dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$\text{Investasi total} = \sum \frac{Cf_n}{(1+i)^n} = \text{Rp } 23,744,931,774.36$$

dimana : Cf_n = *cash flow* pada tahun ke- n
 i = laju pengembalian modal
 n = tahun

➤ *Rate of Return Investment (ROR)* sebelum pajak

Dengan cara trial dan error seperti terlihat pada tabel berikut, akan didapat harga $i = 0,5499$

Tabel VIII.5 Tabel ROR sebelum pajak

tahun ke	<i>cash flow</i>	$\frac{Cf_n}{(1+i)^n}$
1	10,730,381,619.91	6,923,278,477.20
2	12,742,487,294.92	5,304,536,906.06
3	14,555,057,823.36	3,909,343,520.29
4	16,363,637,648.86	2,835,739,849.81
5	16,469,619,344.79	1,841,478,814.67
6	16,541,549,078.12	1,193,317,407.95
7	16,612,797,772.20	773,248,720.02
8	16,684,032,845.50	501,041,963.42
9	16,755,267,646.38	324,654,230.94
10	16,826,502,441.82	210,358,557.17
TOTAL		23,816,998,447.54

sehingga ROR sebelum pajak = 54,99 %

➤ *Rate of Return Investment (ROR)* setelah pajak

Dengan cara trial dan error seperti terlihat pada tabel berikut, akan didapat harga $i = 0,39$

Tabel VIII.6 Tabel ROR setelah pajak

tahun ke	<i>cash flow</i>	$\frac{Cf_n}{(1+i)^n}$
1	7,502,725,608.35	5,397,644,322.55
2	8,913,528,142.16	4,613,388,614.54
3	10,184,656,073.37	3,792,293,721.99
4	11,452,990,512.52	3,068,030,692.29
5	11,529,506,260.97	2,221,962,413.67
6	11,582,185,635.61	1,605,837,959.94
7	11,634,388,282.77	1,160,486,124.02
8	11,686,581,395.38	838,627,474.20
9	11,738,774,317.29	606,023,619.49
10	11,790,967,235.40	437,926,705.51
TOTAL		23,742,221,648.21

sehingga ROR setelah pajak = 39 %

VIII.4.2 laju Pengembalian Modal Sendiri (*Rate on Equity /ROE*)

Untuk memperoleh harga i , yaitu laju pengembalian modal sendiri, maka dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$\text{Modal sendiri} = \sum \frac{Cf_n}{(1+i)^n} = \text{Rp } 18,995,945,419$$

dimana : Cf_n = *cash flow* pada tahun ke- n

i = laju pengembalian modal

n = tahun

➤ *Rate on Equity* (ROE) sebelum pajak

Dengan cara trial dan error seperti terlihat pada tabel berikut, akan didapat

harga $i = 0,68$

Tabel VIII.7 Tabel ROE sebelum pajak

tahun ke	<i>cash flow</i>	$\frac{Cf_n}{(1+i)^n}$
1	10,730,381,619.91	6,387,131,916.61
2	12,742,487,294.92	4,514,770,158.35
3	14,555,057,823.36	3,069,630,419.10
4	16,363,637,648.86	2,054,200,010.73
5	16,469,619,344.79	1,230,657,358.97
6	16,541,549,078.12	735,733,425.99
7	16,612,797,772.20	439,822,868.18
8	16,684,032,845.50	262,921,912.30
9	16,755,267,646.38	157,169,341.67
10	16,826,502,441.82	93,950,919.65
	TOTAL	18,945,988,331.55

sehingga ROE sebelum pajak = 68 %

➤ *Rate on Equity* (ROE) setelah pajak

Dengan cara trial dan error seperti terlihat pada tabel berikut, akan didapat

harga $i = 0,4893$

Tabel VIII.8 Tabel ROE setelah pajak

tahun ke	<i>cash flow</i>	$\frac{Cf_n}{(1+i)^n}$
1	7,502,725,608.35	5,038,768,037.84
2	8,913,528,142.16	4,020,316,501.52
3	10,184,656,073.37	3,085,050,479.31
4	11,452,990,512.52	2,329,915,174.74
5	11,529,506,260.97	1,575,205,504.38
6	11,582,185,635.61	1,062,728,517.95
7	11,634,388,282.77	716,936,463.87
8	11,686,581,395.38	483,648,567.95
9	11,738,774,317.29	326,264,989.48
10	11,790,967,235.40	220,091,086.84
	TOTAL	18,858,925,323.88

sehingga ROE setelah pajak = 48,93 %

VIII.4.3 Waktu Pengembalian Modal (POT)

POT sebelum dan sesudah pajak dihitung dengan mencari masing-masing nilai kumulatif *cash flow* dan kumulatif *net cash flow*. Lalu membandingkan nilai investasi total (Rp 26.483.862.899) dengan data kumulatif *cash flow* dan kumulatif *net cash flow*. Setelah itu, melakukan interpolasi untuk mengetahui tahun pengembalian modal.

➤ POT sebelum pajak dihitung sebagai berikut

Dengan interpolasi, diketahui nilai POT = 2,13 tahun = 2 tahun 2 bulan

Tabel VIII.9 Tabel POT sebelum pajak

Tahun ke	<i>Cash flow</i>	Kumulatif <i>cash flow</i>
1	10,730,381,619.91	10,730,381,619.91
2	12,742,487,294.92	23,472,868,914.83
3	14,555,057,823.36	38,027,926,738.18
4	16,363,637,648.86	54,391,564,387.04
5	16,469,619,344.79	70,861,183,731.83

➤ POT sesudah pajak dihitung sebagai berikut :

Dengan interpolasi, diketahui nilai POT = 2,76 tahun = 2 tahun 8 bulan

Tabel VIII.10 Tabel POT setelah pajak

Tahun ke	<i>Cash flow</i>	Kumulatif <i>cash flow</i>
1	7,502,725,608.35	7,502,725,608.35
2	8,913,528,142.16	16,416,253,750.51
3	10,184,656,073.37	26,600,909,823.88
4	11,452,990,512.52	38,053,900,336.40
5	11,529,506,260.97	49,583,406,597.37

VIII.4.3 Penentuan Titik Impas / Break Even Point (BEP)

Cf = Rp. 993,589,310.45

Csv = Rp 66,906,192,231.94

Laba sebelum pajak = Cf + (0,3 x Csv)

Cash flow pada saat kapasitas 0% adalah Cf + 0,3 Csv = Rp. 21,065,446,980.03

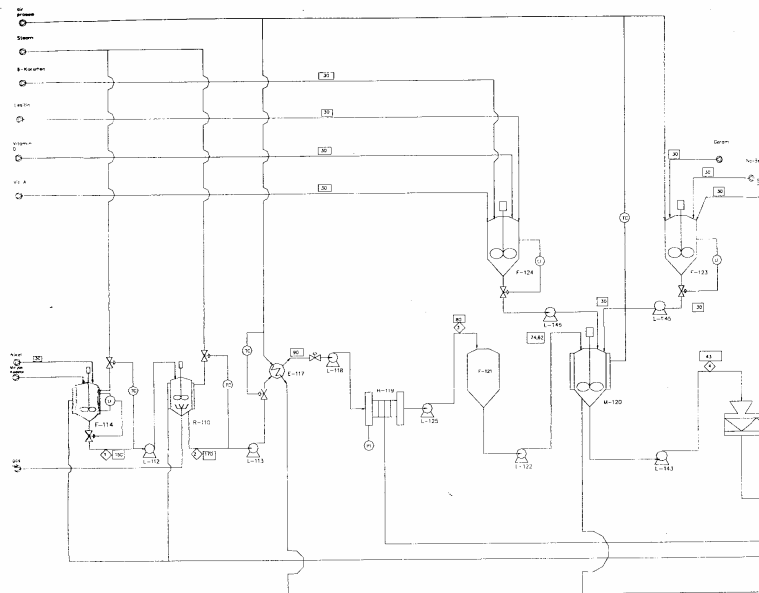
Tabel VIII.11 Tabel BEP metode discounted cash flow

Kapasitas	Cash flow (Rp)
0%	-21,065,446,980
BEP	0
70%	10,817,186,705.19

Dengan menggunakan interpolasi didapat harga X= 46,25 %. Sehingga nilai BEP

= 46,25 %





Aliran (kg/batch)	1	2	3	4
Komposisi minyak Kedelai :	-	-	-	-
1. Trigiserida:	-	-	-	-
Palmitat	601.8596	601.8596	601.8596	608.2414
Stearat	218.8580	218.8580	218.8580	221.1787
Oleat	1313.1482	1313.1482	1313.1482	1327.0722
Linoleat	2954.5834	2954.5834	2954.5834	2985.9125
Linolenat	383.0016	383.0016	383.0016	387.0627
2. Phospatide	2.4719	2.4719	2.4719	2.4719
3. Unsaponifiable	16.4794	16.4794	16.4794	16.4794
4. FFA	2.7466	2.7457	2.7457	2.7466
Nikel	0.4651	0.4651	-	-
Hidrogen	-	11.5140	-	-
Bumbu Fase Minyak :	-	-	-	-
Lesitin	-	-	-	33.3333
Beta Karoten	-	-	-	39.3333
Vitamin A	-	-	-	3.3333
Vitamin D	-	-	-	3.3333
Bumbu fase air :	-	-	-	-
Garam	-	-	-	133.3333
Skim milk	-	-	-	96.6667
Air	-	-	-	800
Natrium Benzoat	-	-	-	6.6667
Jumlah cake	-	-	0.5167	-
Total	5493.6138	5562.6978	5551.6823	6667.1656

Instrumentation :

LI : Level Indicator

PI : Pressure Indicator

PC : Pressure Control

TC : Temperature Control

Simbol

◇ : Mass Stream Number

□ : Temperature Condition, C

No	Kode	Nama Alat
1	M-114	Tangki Intermediet I
2	L-112	Pompa
3	R-110	Tangki Hidrogenasi
4	L-113	Pompa
5	E-117	Plate Heat Exchanger
6	L-118	Pompa
7	H-119	Filter Press
8	L-125	Pompa
9	F-121	Tangki Intermediet II
10	L-145	Pompa
11	M-140	Tangki Fase Minyak
12	L-146	Pompa
13	M-124	Tangki Fase Air
14	L-122	Pompa
15	M-120	Tangki Emulsifikasi
16	L-143	Pompa
17	J-140	Srew Conveyor
18	X-142	Mesin pengemas
No	Kode	Nama Alat

Digambar oleh:

Yulia Eke S

5203001070

Luvia Yeni M

5203001079

Flowsheet pabrik margarin dari minyak kedelai

Disetujui oleh:

Ir. Yohanes Sudaryanto, MT

JURUSAN TEKNIK KIMIA
FAKULTAS TEKNIK
UNIKA WIDYA MANDALA SURABAYA